

REPORT ON THE
REVISED SETTLEMENT

OF

THE DISTRICT OF

LUDHIANA

IN THE CIS-SUTLEJ-STATES,

EFFECTED BY

H. DAVIDSON, ESQUIRE, B. C. S.,

AND OTHER OFFICERS,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

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G. C. BARNES, ESQUIRE,

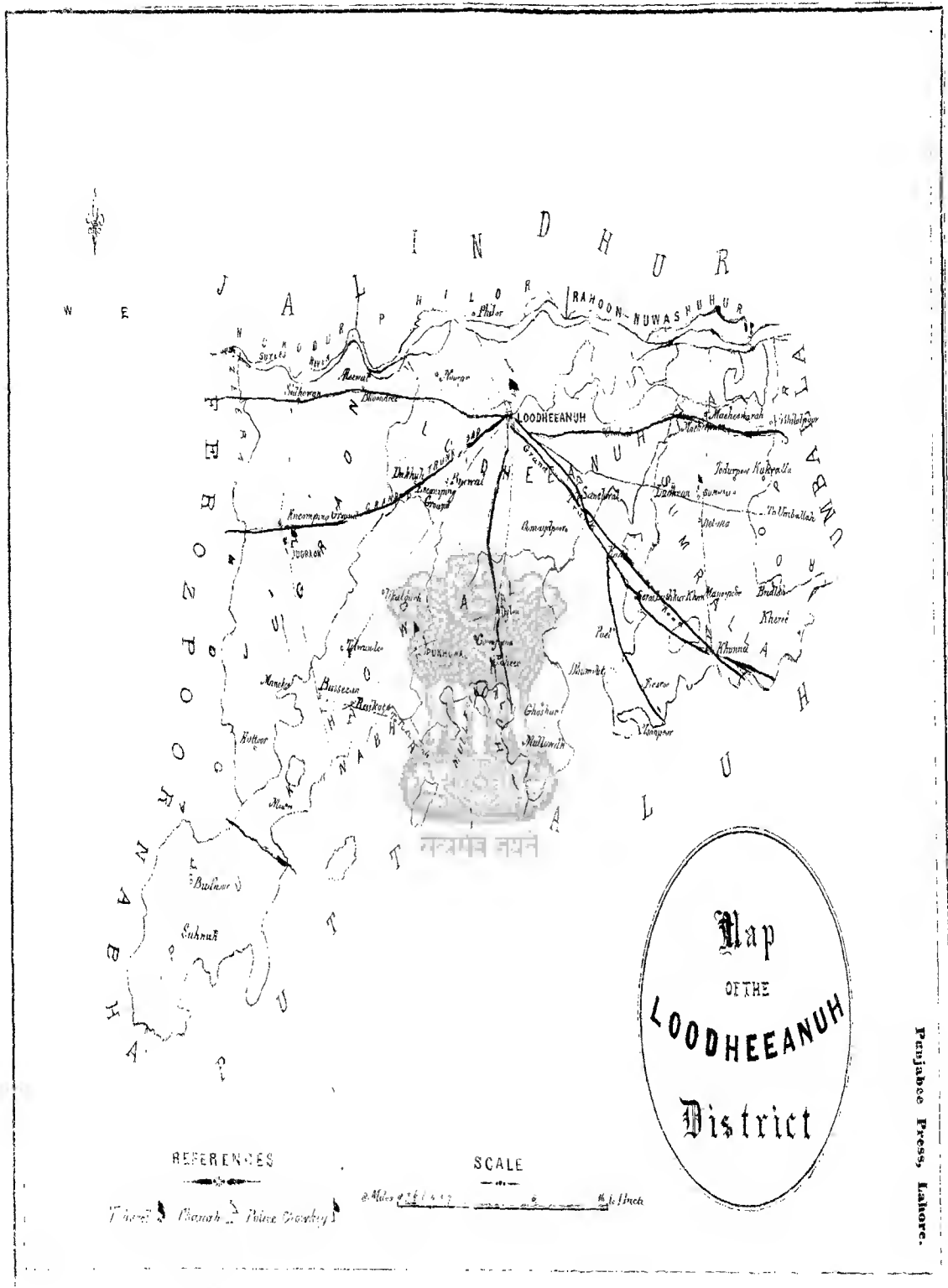
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FROM

H. DAVIDSON, ESQUIRE,

Late Settlement Officer Cis-Sutlej States,

TO

P. MELVILL, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, the following Report of my settlement proceedings; circumstances, to which I need not further allude, will account for the incompleteness of this Report.

2nd. In February, 1850, I reported my arrival to the Commissioner at Umballa, and received orders to divide the settlement work in the Cis-Sutlej States, with W. Wynyard, Esquire, who had been carrying on his operations for some time. The division was made according to the rounds of the country, as they had been marked out for professional survey; and as the limits of these rounds did not, in every instance, correspond with the jurisdiction of the several District Officers in the States, with whose limits it was exceedingly desirable that our respective tracts of country, as far as possible, should coincide, some further modifications of the division of territory, at first effected, were made from time to time, and the result was, that the districts of Loodiana and Ferozepore, with the portions of independent territory connected with those two districts, fell to me. Some part of the boundary work of the Ferozepore district, was then incomplete, and the professional survey

Division of Settlement Cis-Sutlej
States.

of that division of the States, was rapidly progressing to a close. This boundary work I completed, with the assistance of Extra Assistant Mehtab Singh, and besides this work, with the exception of some isolated rent-free and other cases, as my proceedings have not extended further to the British portion of the Ferozepore district, it may be as well here to state, that by the orders of Government, dated 29th August, 1851, the further settlement of the district of Ferozepore, was entrusted to Mr. Brandreth, the Deputy Commissioner.

3rd. I shall proceed to describe, first, the British portion of the territory with which I had to deal, including the villages in possession of British jagheerdars, or those who appropriate the revenue of their villages ; but who possess no jurisdiction in them, beyond the right of realizing the revenue direct from the zemindars. The independent portions of the States, or the ilaquis owned by hereditary Chieftains, who exercise police and fiscal jurisdiction, within the limits of their estates, it may be more convenient to treat of separately, each ilaqua by itself.

4th. The Loodiana district, as far as its limits extend at the date of my closing my proceedings ; for in this part of the country the fatal termination of a disease, or the fatal accident of a moment, may add patches of territory in every direction ; comprises about 1,369 square miles. Its greatest continuous extent is from east to west, along the bank of the Sutlej, extending over about 60 miles, from the Roopur Tehseeldaree, in the Umballa district, to the Dhurmkothe Tehseeldaree, in the Ferozepore district. The town of Loodiana itself is, within some six miles, in the centre of this northern line, and is situated in latitude 30°-55'29," and in longitude 75°-53'39" according to the statement furnished me by Lieutenant J. G. Montgomerie, of the Trigonometrical Survey. The present extent of the district, from north to south, varies extensively ; on the eastern or Umballa side, it is about 20 miles ; half way between this end and the town of Loodiana, it is only ten ; intersecting Loodiana from the bank of the Sutlej to the southern limit, it is about 22 miles ; and in the western or Ferozepore limit, while the unbroken British territory extends south 28 miles, scattered villages, interspersed with patches of independent territory, extend about 20 miles further south. The whole of the southern boundary is

formed by independent territory, chiefly belonging to the States of Pattiala, Muller Kotela, and Nabha,

5th. Hitherto, the divisions of the country had been extremely complicated.

Its divisions into ilaques, &c.

Known as ilaques, they bore the ancient names, derived generally from the principal town in each; but their present limits and extent, would seem to be determined, merely as the violence or success of each usurping Sikh adventurer, may have secured to him the possession of any village; the name of the ilaqua he had seized, would be determined by that borne by the greater number of adjacent villages he had seized; all other stray villages, at whatever distance from the main batch, so long as they owned the sway of the same master, would bear the name of that ilaqua. Thus villages bearing the names of different ilaques, would be most oddly intermixed. In arranging such villages into Purgunnahs, I adhered as closely as possible to the traditionary names; hence a greater number of purgunnahs may have been formed, than had I disregarded this consideration; but the people are undoubtedly attached to the memory of the old names, and they prefer to preserve their traditionary divisions. The division of Buddowal is the only one to which, in relation to our sway, the people can refer with doubtful feelings; and I have struck it out, including the villages which formed it, in purgunnah Loodiana.

6th. The following table will show the sub-divisions of the district, as now

Its subdivisions; extent, revenue, and population, as shown in table.

constituted, with their extent in area, the revenue they yield, and the population they contain :—

THESSEL.	PERGUNNAH.	No. of villages.	Total area in acres.	Cultivated in acres.	Culturable in acres.	Waste in acres.	Revenue.	Government share.	Population.
							Rs.	Rs.	
PUKHOWAL.	Akalgurh,	22	86,429	29,316	4,233	2,880	40,626	33,309	19,245
	Bussean,	20	24,652	20,867	2,803	1,282	23,373	17,497	10,535
	Pukhowal,	34	89,358	32,509	3,432	3,417	45,236	43,787	19,615
	Goongrana,	53	54,840	46,433	4,509	3,898	70,371	65,237	34,356
	Mulhowah,	72	1,07,140	79,364	21,968	5,808	75,696	9,462	38,740
	Total,	201	2,62,419	2,08,489	36,645	17,285	2,55,302	1,69,292	1,22,491

Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	No. of villages.	Total in acres.	Cultivated in acres.	Culturable in acres.	Waste in acres.	Revenue.	Government share.	Population.
							Rs.	Rs.	
Jugraon.	Bhoondree,	14	15,515	10,222	3,253	2,040	10,856	10,856	4,311
	Jugraon,	47	67,963	51,216	12,568	4,180	67,027	65,174	32,718
	Sidwhan,	31	25,941	19,909	3,442	3,509	22,906	21,204	19,740
	Sewuddee,	28	33,768	29,587	4,202	1,979	34,090	32,491	15,861
	Hutour,	21	53,773	41,495	9,291	2,987	44,403	41,634	20,634
	Total, ..	141	1,98,960	1,52,428	31,756	14,776	1,79,282	1,71,359	69,658
Loodiana.	Omaydpore,	15	12,143	9,845	1,872	426	15,111	10,556	6,298
	Bhurgurb,	68	40,163	27,821	8,069	4,273	40,354	38,625	18,096
	Dakka,	8	12,295	10,280	1,047	968	14,048	12,035	5,342
	Sanewal,	75	62,254	43,211	13,484	6,438	67,154	61,807	29,375
	Loodiana,	66	60,342	16,146	5,301	8,896	69,935	64,113	56,654
	Noorpoor,	63	46,654	28,910	11,191	6,433	56,344	26,629	18,834
	Total, ..	298	2,34,731	1,66,333	40,964	27,434	2,43,004	2,14,265	1,37,489
S. Luskurree Khan.	Ootala,	68	50,043	41,977	4,431	3,633	71,217	49,941	24,888
	Bhilolpore,	61	38,506	26,892	6,380	5,227	41,438	40,563	24,697
	Khurma,	129	91,309	70,377	12,892	8,040	1,51,104	1,06,788	65,245
	Total, ..	258	179,858	1,39,253	23,703	16,902	2,63,759	1,91,292	1,16,836
GRAND TOTAL, ..		898	8,75,968	6,66,503	1,83,068	76,397	9,41,347	7,46,208	4,57,463

7th.—Of these pargunnahs, commencing from the east, pargunnah Bhilolpore in Tehseel Sarai Luskurree Khan, pargunnah Bhurgurb, Sanewal, and Norepore, in Loodiana, and in Tehseel Jugraon, pargunnah Bhoondrie, the northern corners of pargunnah Sewuddee, and pargunnah Sidwhan, lie along the margin of the river, parallel with the present main stream. To the south of it, at an interval, varying in distance

from it, of from one to six miles, extends across the whole northern face of the district the old nullah. Some sixty years back, the main stream of the Sutlej flowed where now this nullah marks its track; the northern bank of the nullah is, for the most part, flat, admitting of irrigation; its southern bank, formerly the southern bank of the main stream, is, for the most part, too precipitous to admit of irrigation, the tract of soil situated between this nullah and the main stream of the Sutlej, varies, in every respect, from the inland soil, forming the main part of the district; the margin on the main stream is ly exceeding liable to the action of the river, and yearly very extensive changes of area take place. Generally, I think the present tendency of the river, is to encroach on this bank, rather than the opposite bank of the Julunder Doab; and along its whole extent, through the district, I do not know a single point which, from its geological structure, would present any serious obstacle to the river's advances. The soil is, one extent, either of light crumbling alluvial substance, with very little clay, or of sand; there is nothing partaking of the character of a flint, or stone, or kunkur, to be met with. In the wider parts of this intervening slip of land, the area is much cut up with small nullahs, which, in the rains, connect the water of the main stream with the old nullah, and at times, from the inundation, they pour over the whole tract; the very existence of the villages, situated in some of the parts of these low lands, is imperilled. The superabundance of water greatly affects the cultivation of the rain crops, materially diminishing the otherwise exhaustless qualities of the soil, where culturable; for throughout this tract, saline patches abound, where nothing can be produced. This low tract of land, in contradistinction to the upper lands, is called *beit*, which name I shall hereafter adopt in alluding to it, as there is no simple equivalent for it in English.

Sth.—With the exception of this slip of land, the superficial aspect of the remainder of the district is of one general character.

Its superficial aspect.

It is a plain, of a light and a fertile alluvial soil; its surface unbroken by a single hill, stream, or nullah. The only variation met with, consists of sand ridges, which rarely exceed eight or ten feet in height; the abrupt appearance of these masses of sand, prevails all over the district; abrupt,

inasmuch as while one half of a village may consist of the very best soil, most free from sand, and highly irrigated, the remaining half may be one mass of hillocks, of the whitest sand, scarcely yielding any thing beyond the mudar plant, and totally incapable of supporting the structure of a well. These masses of sand, have the greatest extent in the western purgunnahs of the district ; the eastern purgunnahs are comparatively free from them ; and the result of this distinction, is most apparent in the rates of assessment. In Tehseels Jugraon and Pukhowal, the average rate on cultivation, per acre, is one rupee, four annas, four pie. The highest rate is two rupees, one anna ; and the lowest rate is ten annas, four pie. In Tehseels Loodiana and Luskurrie Khan, the highest rate is three rupees, nine annas, two pie ; and the lowest is eleven annas, five pie ; the average is one rupee, fourteen annas. This does not apply to the *beit* lands in them ; the average rate per acre on cultivation is, in the west, one rupee, six annas, three pie ; and towards the east, one rupee, nine annas, eleven pie ; meanwhile the whole extent of the southern bank of the old nullah, running along the northern face of the district, is one line of sand, with a very slight admixture of culturable soil.

9th.—The total absence of any tract of water ; for I have said, that letting
 Its climate and means of irrigation, &c. alone the Sutlej and its nullahs, there is not even a ditch in the district ; and the consequent general dryness of the atmosphere, and its total freedom from all the noxious vapours and effluvia, which beset the neighbourhood of stagnant waters, render the general climate of the district salubrious. The only irrigation, with the exception of a tank here and there, is from wells ; and the soil and its products, absorb all the decomposition of the water they yield, so that the air may be said to be wholly relieved of the wright of unhealthy matter, so palpably existing in by far the majority of the districts in India. The variation in the climate, from the great heat of the months from May to September, to the very severe cold of from the latter part of December till February, is gradual, and favorably modified. The rains I find it almost impossible to describe. Which is the rainy season ? Is it, as is usually held to be the case in India, in the months of June to September, or is it at intervals, with severe cold, from November to March ? During the three years that I have resided in the district, it has rained, respectively, for each year,

twenty-three, fifteen, and thirty-three days, for the former period, from June to September, and fifteen, fourteen, and thirteen days for the latter period, from October to May. The majority of rainy days, and of the quantity that falls in inches, then, may be in favor of the usually excepted rainy season; and in the east of the district, from the prevalence of sugar-cane and cotton cultivation, greater value and anxiety may attach to the due proportion of rain, in these months of the year; but in the west of the district, though some few villages may reap large profits from their cotton crops, when the regular rains are favorable, still, generally, the greater value is attached to a good fall of rain in the cold weather; then the crops of barley grain and the oil plant, (sursoo,) are magnificent, and form a jungle breast high; the natives describe this part of the district as "rubbee-ka-mulk," the country of the spring crops. I have noted one great evil that the air is free from; I must not omit a very serious one, that it possesses with very pernicious results—the steady continuance of the wind from any quarter, when the surface of the soil is dry, (and for how many days in the year is it not dry,) so fills the air with the minute particles of sand, with which the surface abounds, that ophthalmia prevails to a very great extent. In the country round Bussean, abounding with sand hillocks, I have met with some frightful cases of disease of the eye. The establishment of a dispensary in that part of the district, say in the town of Raekote, would be a great blessing to the people; generally, however, the air of the interior, and southerly parts of the district, is most favorable to animal growth. The men are perhaps the most steady, and the stoutest limbed race in India; their powers of walking to great distances are notorious. Cattle too thrive in this part of the district. Both horses and camels especially, are here bred to advantage.

10th. This description of the climate of the district, only applies to the country south of the old nullah. The aspect and character of the people, cattle, and atmosphere, in the slip of land between the nullah and the main stream, differ entirely. The people are with but few exceptions Mussulman. They are generally the worst of cultivators, deficient alike in skill and inclination. With the exception of the buffaloes, which from the abundance of water, thrive and yield remunerating supplies of ghee,

Description of its people, &c.

the cattle are stunted in growth, and incapable of the average amount of labor. The atmosphere is laden with the noxious effluvia, from the net-work of water courses, and at the cessation of the floods, in September and October, yearly, the ranges of fever are unusually heavy ; and at certain seasons, such as that which occurred last year 1852, the amount of deaths is something tremendous, completely prostrating the organization of the village. My tents, last year, were driven out of Koom, in Pergunnah Bhurtgurrh, by the sight of the strings of funeral parties carrying away the dead for burial. Thus has nature balanced her gifts ; for when compared with the more healthily constituted in land villages, here the constant supply of water and of pasture, and the general facilities of cultivation, satisfy, if these causes do not account for the presence of, the Mussulman population which dwell in the villages of these low lands ; revelling as they do in the possession of the means of livelihood, their habits most lead them to adopt.

11th. The general appearance of the soil, throughout the district, is decidedly

Description of soil.

ly alluvial ; where sand does not prevail, there is an under stratum of a light clay, generally of a very hard substance ; above this layer, the surface soil is very sandy, and where the sand is mixed in a fair proportion with the clayey soil, from below, the result is an exceedingly fertile area, especially adapted to the production of cereals, and singularly retentive of moisture ; the sand at the top will be perfectly dry and white, while some few inches below the surface, a sufficiency of moisture will have been retained, to keep alive the cultivation. This is the general character of the western part of the district. Saltpetre, of a superior description, too, is here procurable, in some few localities. Towards the east, though, here too, sand ridges exist, and culturable soil, of the light sandy qualities above specified. The soil generally is free from sand, and consists of a light rich mould, exceedingly fertile, less adapted to the production of cereals than the soil to the west, but far more remunerative, from the crops it yields, of sugar-cane and cotton. In certain localities, and not at any great depth, under the clay, kunkur is met with, and in sinking for wells, those localities are selected, where kunkur is presumed to exist. Great is the disappointment, when building down and down, no kunkur appears, and I have seen the structure of a well, apparently near completion, entirely abandoned, the

explanation given being, that instead of striking upon a layer of kunkur, nothing but light sand had been encountered. There is not a rock, or a stone, or a trace of mineral produce, to be seen in the district.

12th. There is no forest or jungle; a small clump of dhak underwood may, here and there, exist, and some fifty years back, I imagine this sphere of jungle existed to a large extent; but under the Sikh rule, every spare corner of a village, possessing a large area, was seized upon, thereon to found a new village: many and violent have been the feuds thereby, created, ~~between~~ the residents of the old village, and the colonists imported by the new Sikh ruler. The result, however, has been that, perhaps, in no part of India, does the culturable waste, form so small a proportion of the whole culturable area. Referring to the statement in para. 6, it will appear, that this proportion is only one-sixth; and from the same statement, the small extent of unculturable waste land is remarkable. The proportion of this, including as it does the village sites, is only one-twelfth of the total area, generally. The only trees to be seen are the keekur (gum acacia) and the bher (jajabe); round the small tanks near the village site, some fine peepuls and banyans exist, but they are only in ones and twos. It is remarkable, that in examining the area of a village, with a view to the determination of the rates of assessment it should bear, the number of keekurs has struck me, as no slight index to the fact, whether the prevailing demand was appropriate, or beyond the legitimate resource of the village. The keekur shoots up with great rapidity, and its wood makes excellent fuel, besides being generally useful for carpenter's purposes; and where I have seen the vicinity of the village entirely stripped of this tree, and none visible beyond those of the youngest growth, either within, or on the borders of, the fields, I have been inclined to note that village as too heavily assessed; and so on the other hand, where the growth of that tree is beyond the average, and where it appears scattered over the fields, heedless of the injury its presence inflicts upon the crops, I have noted such a village, as probably admitting of some increase; not, however, that this in itself is a sufficient index. So, too, the number of bhoosa or straw stacks, surrounding a village, gives a general idea of its circumstances. The

straw of wheat and barley usually in the state it is left after being trodden out by the bullocks while threshing, is here stacked ; and these stacks of a conical shape, circular at the base, with no great width, more or less surround every village site. The straw is closely covered over, from the ground to the top of the cone, with a thatch, which preserves the contents, until they are required for consumption. The dearth of trees affording shade, is most lamentable, and yet I am convinced, that it is not because the soil is ungenial to the growth of trees. Insufficient moisture may render a greater degree of care necessary, while they are yet of tender size, but that they can thrive, and this too of any species that may be planted, I am sure is the case. In the whole of the Jugraon Tehseeldaree, I do not know a single spot, where tents could be pitched in sufficient shade. In the Pukhowal Tehseeldaree, there is but one partial spot, on the edge of the tank near Dhalhian, where there are some fine old khem trees. In Tehseel Loodiana, I do not know a single spot where any shade is to be got, beyond the keekur or the bher, the growth of which is not sufficient to keep off the verticle rays of the sun. In pergunnah Bhelolpore, of Tehseel Serai Luslikurree Khan, there is the only mango grove in the district, and this adjoins the Unballa district ; these trees are of very fine growth, and the very sandy nature of the soil in which these trees are situated, proves, I think, that the general character of the soil of the district, is not opposed to their growth. In the beit portion of this pergunnah, there are some magnificent specimens of the Pilkhun tree, only, however, in solitary instances, and near the village sites. It is to be hoped, that the stringent orders lately issued on the subject, in conformity with the Governor-General's minute, a clause tending to this object having been inserted in the record of each village, will effectually promote the growth of trees, not only for purposes of fuel but of shade likewise. Along main lines of road, where the keekur is planted out, and not trees of larger growth, such as are capable of yielding greater shade, I would point out, that a single row is of no use whatever, to afford substantial comfort to the traveller ; double or treble rows are absolutely required. There are no remarkable gardens in the British portion of this division of the states, in addition to those attached to the European resi-

dences in Loodiana. The jageerdars of Mullowdah, Kheree, and of Lu lhran, and the Sodees of Macheewara, possess small gardens, and at Khunna there are some small inclosures; in these there are but few mangoes, the young trees being reared, with great difficulty, from the attacks of white ants. The mulberry tree is common, but the fruit is very insipid, and silk worms not being reared, one great value attaching to the tree, is the excellent baskets its young twigs make; and in the beit lands, the kutcha wells are often lined round, inside, with a net work of them, no other tree supplying so good a material for this purpose. Grapes, figs, loquats, guavas, peaches, pomegranates, and all sorts of lemons, particularly the *meetha*, or sweet lime, grow to an average degree of perfection; English vegetables, too, thrive in the cold weather; but the seed, I imagine, deteriorates more rapidly than in most other parts of the country; the produce of any other than fresh seeds, does not appear to me, to repay the trouble of cultivation. Melons abound, not only in the gardens, but in many villages; they are, however, of very ordinary flavor.

13th. As the character of the soil varies in the east and west Divisions of the district, so does the appearance of the country, from the varied nature of the produce. I am writing of seasons of average falls of rain; for in seasons of scarcity of rain, such as is this season of 1853 and what makes the present want of rain the more lamentable, is the abundance of the earlier falls; for up to the first week in July, the fall of rain had been far beyond the average, and the crops generally sown had sprung well up, when since that period, a stray shower even had scarcely fallen and all hopes of any rain crops have gone—in such seasons, the general appearance of the district, whether in the east, or in the west, would be much the same: a dreary expanse of arid sand little suggestive of its possessing the capabilities which timely rains develop. The only difference remarked, would be the appearance of wells, noted by the superior cultivation round them, in the east of the district. In the west, the rain crops are joar bajra sown with moth, moong, and mash, Indian corn, churree, a variety of oil plants, and cotton. Indian corn and cotton are the most carefully tended; indeed, as sugar-cane is prized and irrigated in the

east, so is Indian corn in the west. It occupies the best soils, those nearest the village, on which all the manure is expended, and it is constantly irrigated. In the spring crops, the sowings consist of wheat, chiefly in grounds where Indian corn has been cut; this soil thus yielding two crops in the year being called "nyayee". Outside these irrigated lands, gram and barley are sown, commingled with lines of the yellow colored oil plant sarsoof, running across the fields, at intervals of about five feet; very rarely is gram sown alone, and still less rarely is barley sown alone. Around the wells, in the more favored lands, tobacco, onions, and carrots, with a few patches of poppy, are likewise sown; onions are the favorite vegetable, and are largely consumed. The noxious weed called "pyazie," from its resemblance to the onion plant, abounds; and there is another weed, or rather from its height and size a wild plant, which, from the way it spreads, and its hurtful effects, I can only compare to the "kans" grass of the provinces; it is called "chorisroch," or "chorisroz," a curious name; that which it bears in the northern districts on the Jumna is "seeta burmee"; its seeds are highly scented, and rubbed on the hand, or on a cloth afford a very agreeable scent; they retain it too for some time. The poppy cultivation calls for special notice. At the time of measurement, which is alone the basis of my statements of proportion of crops, in Tehseel Jugraon, poppy was met with in forty-five villages, the whole land under cultivation amounting, in those villages, to sixty-three acres. In Tehseel Pukhoowal, it was recorded in 687 acres of land, in 118 villages of this amount: larger than in any other Tehseeldaree. The greatest part was in pergunnah Mullowah, the villages being all jagheer; poppy was here met with in four hundred and sixty-one acres, in thirty-four villages. Its cultivation seems to be unchecked, but by the terms which the zemindars succeed in making, with the district contractor of drugs and spirits. In the western part of the bet lands, gram is nowhere cultivated; mussoor is, perhaps, the most general crop which can be mentioned in its place. A very inferior sort of rice is here grown, but it is only consumed by the poorer classes; its color is very reddish, the better classes in the towns, consume rice imported from the hills, chiefly in the direction of Kangra. In these low lands, tobacco is more generally grown, and the value of this crop here compensates, I think, for the inferior produce of

grain and cotton, when compared with the villages of the upper lands. In the upper lands; excepting the soils around the villages, under constant irrigation from the wells, which yield as much of the rain as of the spring crops; the unirrigated lands are, generally, equally divided between the two seasons; the land which this year bears rain crops, joar, bajra, moth, moong, &c., next year will be sown with spring crops, gram, barley, sursoof, and in favorable spots, wheat; the value of the latter grain exceeds the former. In the beit lands the spring cultivation necessarily exceeds that of the rains, from the prevalence of the water. In para. 4, it has been stated, that to the south of the connected British portion of the district, to the west, scattered villages stretch away, some twenty miles further south. These villages form a portion of the Mullowah jagher. The soil, though sandy, is fertile in the extreme, for the production of the ordinary grain crops, joar, moth, and bajra. In the spring, gram, barley, and sursoof; no wheat is here grown. When the rains are favorable, cotton is grown in favorable spots, and yields a highly remunerating produce; but this part of the country, is entirely dependant upon the rain water; in the wells, distances from the surface from 77 feet to 100 feet. A good depth of water is attained, ordinarily, 20 feet in the wells, but this depth of water only lasts in seasons of average falls of rain. A very short distance still further south of these villages, and water falls to a distance of 170 feet from the surface, in the wells; these depths I have myself tested. This fact renders any extensive irrigation totally impracticable, and in some villages, none whatever is attempted. In seasons of scarcity, three or four acres round each well, are watered, for the production of barley, carrots, and onions, but nothing more. The rates of assessment here, are necessarily very low. The produce of the soil is of the highest value here, for the support of human life, and of the cattle, but there is very little surplus produce to turn into money. It would scarcely be saying too much, to say, that excepting the village head men, who carry a rupee about them in their turbans, to present, as a nuzzur, none others possess the ordinary use of money. The Jagherdars take all their share of the produce in kind, and it yet remains to be seen, whether the payment of a yearly money demand, can ever be introduced among these people. Since writing this, Mr. Egerton has informed me, that the people have entered into en-

gagements, for the payments of the annual demand I had fixed, in these villages. On riding over the country, the frequency of the rat holes is remarkable, and apparently the labor of stopping up these holes, as the crops are ripening, vies with that of weeding, in other more humid parts of the country.

14th. The mode of cultivation, throughout this part of the district, is of the simplest nature. Perhaps the most prominent distinction to be noted in the mode of operation, and which, indeed, applies to all parts of the district, is that of the Hindoo without the Rajpoot, and with the Mahomedan Raen,] and Mahomedan without the Raen, and with the Rajpoot.] Not that I would go so far, as to ask belief for the fact, that for the Hindoo, the soil and the water, and the cattle, and the implements used, differ from those for the Mahomedan ; but so widely superior are the skill and appliances used by the Hindoo, over his Mahomedan competitors, except the Raens that I can only say, the distinction does not extend thus far. The Hindoo drives his plough with whip steadily applied, attended by his wife and children weeding the soil, and cleansing it from all hindrances : the Mahomedan, with his family confined to the mud walls of his village, will urge his plough along with, perhaps, a hookah in the other hand ; forgetting the labor he is undergoing, in the charms of the drugs he is. The plough is of the lightest description, being carried on in haling the head, with the rope and yoke for the well, in the same person's hand, with the greatest ease. In the southern and more sandy parts of the district, the share is of a more substantial make—a long fine pointed bit of iron, with some weight, rendered necessary, by the greater depth required to upturn the soil, previous to sowing, the surface consisting of sand, so little intermixed with particles of culturable soil. After sowing, when the surface is dry, and a high wind has prevailed, it is by no means uncommon, that a second sowing has been required, the drift of sand having completely buried the seed previously sown. The labor expended, especially by the Jat population, upon their well irrigation, is astonishing ; night and day is heard the monotonous cry they adopt in praise of “ Rub ! Rub,” (the deity), whenever the leathern bucket filled with water mounts to the top. The rope drawn by bullocks, down an inclined plane, hauling up the leathern bucket, is the mode of working the well, generally adopted in this part of the district ; it is only in

the villages round Tihara, in the beit lands, that I have seen the Persian wheel used. In irrigating from wells, the labor and the extent of land irrigated, vary so much, according to the depth of water from the surface, and the depth of water in the well so differs, the distance so rapidly increasing as you progress southwards from the Sutlej, and Westerly (for the increase is westwards, irrespective of the distance from the river), that I here annex a statement, detailing this variation. For convenience sake, I include the two eastern Tehseeldaries in the statement. In the pergunah adjoining the river and old nullah, I have given the entries separately, as for another pergunah, the title "*beit*" distinguishing them. So too is the total given, separately; for in these lands, the kucha wells are found, the details of which differ, entirely, from those in the upper inlands :—

STATEMENT of Number of wells, with average depth to and of water, &c., &c.

TEHSEEL.	PERGUNAH.	Cultivated area in acres.	Number of wells.			Average No. of acres per well.	Average depth of pukha well.		Average depth of kutchha well.		REMARKS.
			Pukha.	Kutchha.	Total.		Depth to water.	Depth of water.	Depth to water.	Depth of water.	
							feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.	
PUKHOWAL.	Akalgurh, ...	29,316	295	0	295	100	39	11	0	0	
	Bussecan, ...	20,867	105	0	105	199	49	13	0	0	
	Pukhowal, ...	32,509	398	0	398	82	40	11	0	0	
	Coorgana, ...	46,433	713	0	713	65	27	9	0	0	
	Kullowah, ...	28,141	570	0	570	49	28	9	0	0	
	Do. Chuk Seeina,	52,223	35	0	35	1463	81	14	0	0	
	Total, ...	208,489	2,116	0	2,116	75	31	10	0	0		The average dose include Chuk Seeina.
JUGRAON.	Bhoondrie, ...	4,896	8	2	10	489	27	11	17	2	* The averages are not given for the <i>Beit</i> lands as the wells are not the only means of irrigation
	Do. Beit, ...	5,327	14	23	37	0	16	8	6	2	
	Jugraon, ...	51,215	197	0	197	260	40	12	0	0	
	Sidhwan, ...	16,134	127	0	127	127	19	8	0	0	
	Do. Beit, ...	3,725	5	36	41	0	13	10	8	2	
	Sewuddee, ...	29,005	143	0	143	203	30	10	0	0	
	Do. Beit, ...	583	2	1	3	0	17	12	10	2	
	Hutour, ...	41,495	107	0	107	387	53	15	0	0	
Total, Dhae, ...		142,795	582	2	584	244	34	11	17	2	
Total Beit, ...		9,635	21	80	101	0	15	10	8	2	

Tahsils.	PERGUNAH.	Cultivated are in acres.	Number of wells.			Average No. of acres per well.	Average depth of pukka well.		Average depth of kutcha well.		REMARKS.
			Pukka.	Cutcha.	Total.		Depth of water.	Depth of water.	Depth of water.	Depth of water.	
							feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.	
LOODIANA.	Omayyadpore, ...	9,845	172	0	172	57	41	8	0	0	
	Bhurtghur, ...	15,786	162	2	164	92	29	8	9	3	
	Do. Beit, ...	12,635	24	21	45	0	9	6	7	2	
	Dakka, ...	10,280	84	0	84	122	33	9	0	0	
	Sauwal, ...	28,147	369	4	373	75	25	8	10	2	
	Do. Beit, ...	15,185	34	288	322	0	10	5	9	2	
	Loodiana, ...	40,462	460	1	461	87	36	8	16	4	
	Do. Beit, ...	5,683	51	318	369	0	10	8	7	2	
	Noorpore, ...	4,531	13	1	14	323	25	6	9	3	
	Do. Beit, ...	24,379	121	420	541	0	10	6	9	2	
	Total Dhac, ...	108,461	1,260	8	1,268	85	31	8	11	3	
	Total Beit, ...	57,682	230	1047	1,277	0	10	6	8	2	
SERAI LUSHKERRY KHAN.	Ootallan, ...	41,977	686	0	686	61	40	7	0	0	
	Bhulolpore, ...	9,560	34	0	34	281	31	7	0	0	
	Do. Beit, ...	17,338	19	92	111	0	11	7	8	2	
	Khumma, ...	70,577	1,826	0	1,826	38	32	7	0	0	
	Total Dhac, ...	121,914	2,546	0	2,546	47	34	7	0	0	
	Total Beit, ...	17,338	19	92	111	0	11	7	8	2	
	Grand Total Dhac,	581,649	6,504	10	6,514	89	34	9	14	2	
	Grand Total Beit,	84,855	270	1219	1,489	0	12	8	8	2	

15½. In the eastern parts of the district, things wear a different aspect ; in

Description of the eastern part of the district.

no village has water more than forty feet from the surface ; the soil, though in certain localities sandy and poor, is generally very fertile, and irrigation is most extensive. From the foregoing statement, it will be seen, that the average number of acres of cultivation to a well is sixty ; while in the western pergunahs, the average is one hundred and twelve. Sugar-cane takes the place of Indian corn, and cotton, fills a far larger proportion of the cultivation. The sugar-cane here grown, will bear no comparison with the better sorts in the Benares division ; the cane here is but a reed, compared with the large swelling stem of cane down there ; still, locally

considered, it is a very valuable and, perhaps, fully as valuable, a product. Wheat and gram are here grown ; barley but to a small extent ; and gram bears no proportion to its growth, in the western pergunnahs. In Tehseel Sarai Lushkurree Khan, poppy was met with in 288 acres of land, in eighty one villages. In Tehseel Loodhiana, it was met with in 180 acres, in one hundred, villages. Hence, from the entries in para. 13, the total amount of land under poppy cultivation throughout the district, including the jageer villages, in which it most abounds, was eleven hundred and fifty eight acres, in three hundred and forty four villages. The beet lands, in the extreme east, are far the richest portion of the whole of these lands. Sugar-cane, though comparatively of an inferior description, grows very extensively, and seems to require no artificial irrigation. The soil, too, seems well adapted to the growth of Indigo, which is more extensively grown here than elsewhere. In the district, in the upper lands to the east, it is likewise met with, but I think it is only cultivated by Mussulman, Hindoo Jats not cultivating it. To the south, though, there are no trees of a large growth. The luxuriance of the bher adds much to the landscape, and the underwood in the hedges, especially in the Eesroo portion of the pergunnah Khunna, where it consists of a plant called bassao, of which the roots are prized for charcoal, for the manufacture of gunpowder, presents an appearance, no where else to be met with in the district. The sowings for the rain crops, of course, vary as the rains set in. If the seed is in the ground at the end of June, or beginning of July, the season is very favorable ; this, however, is not often the case ; sowings for these crops extend throughout July and August. The early pickings of cotton commence in the latter part of October, and extend over the first half November, and then the earlier grains are cut. Moong, moth, mash, Indian corn, bajra, are all cut about the middle of November. Sugar-cane, planted out during the hot months of the preceding year, is cut down in December, January, and February, the cane not retaining its saccharine matter more than a day and night, between its cutting, and crushing in the mill ; the cuttings are necessarily protracted. The spring crops are sown towards the end of October, and throughout November ; by this time too the effluvia from the small tanks near the villages, attests the fact that the “ sun,” or hemp, has a

been cut, and is being soaked, previous to splitting ; this plant is very little grown here, only to the extent necessary to provide for the seasons' wants, in the way of cordage. Of the spring crops barley, and gram, and unirrigated wheat, are earliest sown. Should the rains have ceased early, before the end of September, and no rain have fallen till December, the sowings are then made, but the wheat crops sown so late is inferior. Barley first ripens, with the oil plant, sursoof perhaps before the barley. Gram then is cut ; this occurs during April. It is not till the earlier part of May, that the wheat, especially irrigated, is all cut ; and these grains are not all threshed and housed, till the beginning of June ; so that the spring crops are much later than down country, where, in the months of April, the fields are stript and bare. This fact necessitates the postponement, in this part of the country, of the revenue demand for this half of the year, which has accordingly been fixed for the months of June and July. This is the ordinary routine of the crops ; but from the uncertainty of the rains, many irregularities occur in the order of sowing. After a good fall of rain, generally with hail, in the early part of March, I have seen cotton sown round wells, towards the end of the month. It is barely kept alive, if necessary, by irrigation, throughout the hot winds, its growth being purposely retarded, and when the regular rains set in, cotton thus sown, yields a very superior crop ; similarly churree, or forage for the cattle, is sown at that time, if rain has fallen. When the regular rains set in, it is cut down, and Indian corn is sown, and in the same land, always irrigated by wells, a wheat crop is sown. This, however, it must be understood, is not very general, and only can be effected when copious rains have fallen, about the spring equinox, with the regular rains succeeding in due course. At times very severe famines occur, and these are terribly felt in the western pergunnahs ; the people say one in ten years is the average. If there is grain enough in store, to keep the population from starving, it is the cattle which suffer, they die off in scores, and their price falls to a mere nothing, the zemindars parting with them, rather than retaining them for certain death. The seasons in that part of the district, must control the collections, that is, in seasons of undoubted drought, in those pergunnahs where water is forty feet and upwards from the

surface. appropriate remissions must be given, and not temporarily given, but the amount remitted must be held to be irrecoverable.

16th. In the Appendix No. I is a Statement of the percentage of the better sorts of crops, for each pergunnah of the four
States detail of Appendix Nos. 1 and 2. Tehseeldarees. No. II of the Appendix contains an abstract of the average price of the products of the district, compiled from the papers of a period of twenty years, furnished by the Bazaar Chowdries ; for no police establishment has existed long enough to supply them. The averages are taken for the months, when the respective harvests ripen, and the new grain is exposed for sale.

17th. By far the most general form, in which the lands is occupied by the cultivating community, is that it is divided among the
Manner in which the land is held by the people. brotherhood, according to ancestral shares, each proprietor possessing equal rights. There is no gradation of rights among the proprietors as regards the soil. Where some proprietors are more privileged than the rest, it is only as regards the management of the village affairs, chiefly in their relation to Government. In the land, whether cultivated or uncultivated, all the proprietors have equal rights, their portions ranging according to the extent of their ancestral shares. In the community, there may be others besides the proprietary cultivators, cultivators usually resident in the village, but sometimes residing in the neighbouring villages, who cultivate either a portion of the lands of any individual proprietor, in which case the conditions of their tenure relate only to that proprietor ; or they may cultivate lands, the common property of the whole village, or of any sub-division of the village ; in this case their tenure is from the whole proprietary community, collectively, either of the village, or of the sub-division. The instances are exceedingly rare, in which the Sikh conquerors have interfered with the rights of the proprietors ; villages there may be, in which individuals among the original proprietors have been forced, by oppression, to quit their villages, but I scarcely know any instance, where such has been the case, as regards the entire village, such has been the strength of the communities. And another cause, doubtless, was the extent of waste lands the Sikhs found in the larger

estates, where they located themselves, and their followers, without being driven to dispossess the original communities. The result of the Sikh mode of Revenue Government, has been more apparent, when enquiring into the terms of tenure, upon which the non-proprietary cultivators hold their lands. The difficulty has, been, to discover the distinction between them and the proprietors, and the only one general distinctive feature apparent, is, that the non-proprietors cannot sell or mortgage the lands they cultivate. The Sikh ruler took the same payment, and the same proportion of grain, from the hereditary proprietor or from the hereditary cultivator, or the mere tenant at will, and this not because his demands were so light, but from the fact, that the share of the whole produce exacted, was so full, that it admitted of no distribution, more or less, upon some, according to the measure of their rights. If some paid less, the excess then falling upon the rest would crush them; all must pay alike, and thus alone continue to support the corporate property. To support his authority, and to ensure the realization of, his revenue, (for he had no organised Tehseel or Police establishment,) the Sikh was forced to provide means, to secure the aid and partisanship of some headmen in each community. This mode of village management existed, too, under the Mahomedan sway. Men, thus induced by the advantages held out to them, often threw up the interest of the community, to do the bidding of their liberal Sikh master. Their only care for the community, was not so far to press upon it, as to impair its existence, or its working capabilities. Thus the Sikh ruler, out of the proceeds of each village, gave back, or excused the payment of, (for it is the same thing,) a large percentage upon his share of the village produce; this percentage was called *inam*, (*reward*,) and its allotment, either entirely, or in parts, was exceedingly arbitrarily effected, though, of course, from the nature of the duties to be performed by those who were to receive it, the general result was, that the men of the best parts, and the most acute of the community, were its largest sharers. The extent to which this privileged class, the *inamdars*, have urged their claims, under the settlement proceedings, will be more particularly stated, when I remark upon the judicial work. Emboldened by the free and secure position they had hitherto held, in many instances, they have laid claim to the sole possession of the proprietary rights, in their villages, a claim totally insup-

portable, from the mere fact of their having been *inamdars*, or recipients of the portion of the rulers share, bestowed by the ruler, as a reward for discharging the duties, called into existence, by the relative position of the ruler and the village communities. A community thus formed, levied the sum yearly demanded, by an uniform rate, or collecting their grain into as many heaps as there were subdivisions of the community, the ruler's share would be weighed out; the remainder they would consume. This is the most general form of the occupancy of the land; others there are, but they are rare. One family in undivided interest may hold the whole estate; here the cultivation would be entirely in the hands of non-proprietary cultivators; instances of this tenure are very rare. Another form exists, which is scarcely more frequent, where usually one family, but possibly more than one, own the estate, in divided interests, that is, the land, with its cultivators, are divided between each family, or between each member of the same family. Here, too, the cultivation will be chiefly in the hands of non-proprietors. Thus the general form is that first described, which is *bhyachara* tenure; this word is usually held to signify "custom of the brotherhood," but several different brotherhoods may form one *bhyachara* tenure; and I would rather denote its meaning, as adapted to the present form in which the tenure appears, to be a community participating in one "*baach*," or *rate*. The second and rarest, form is called *zemindaree*, and the third *putteedary*. Their several numbers in the whole district are here given :—

Tehseel.	Bhyachara.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Total.
Pukhowal,	189	10	2	201
Jugraon,	128	4	8	140
Loodiana,	272	17	5	294
Sarai Lushkurree Khan,	251	3	4	258
Total,	840	34	19	893

1844. I have previously alluded to the extent, to which the Sikhs promoted the rearing of villages in large waste tracts, within the area of any old established estate. The old residents of such estates, in other parts of Hindoostan, would, I think, be in possession of some sort of seignoral rights, yielded to them by the new colonist, whom the Sikhs had located. The proprietors of the parent estates here, had not been wanting in asserting their claims to such rights, either in the shape of a percentage of the produce, or of a money payment in the local land measurement, averaging five per cent. on the proceeds. But the Sikhs seem to have been capable of comprehending only their own seignoral rights; their revenue ideas admitted of none of the shades of distinction, which proprietary rights in the soil universally called into existence. Accordingly, in no instance, do they appear to have admitted the justice of their claims, known here as biswadaree claims. On the commencement of my proceedings, a general effort was made on the part of the old communities, to establish their rights against the proprietary bodies of the recently founded villages, the boundaries of which had all been separately marked out. But these dues are extremely harassing to those against whom they are decreed; and they invariably foment the most violent quarrels. Accordingly, as it appeared on investigation, that at the time of our acquisition of these territories, their rights were not in existence, I invariably declined to recognize them, inasmuch as had I done so, it would clearly have been to introduce them, not to re-establish them, and my decisions have been upheld on appeal. Indeed, in one case, that of Hutour Khas, where I thought I had discovered some trace of an existing right, on the part of the old Mussulman Rajpoot community, against the body of Jats, who had obtained possession, some twenty years back, of a goodly corner of the lands of Hutour, I had decreed in favor of the continuance of the right; but on appeal, the fact of its previous existence was disallowed, and my decision was reversed. There only remain two cases in the whole district, where it now exists—One in pergunnah Loodiana; the zemindars of Assee Kulan receive five per cent. on the revenue, from the zemindars of Assee Khoord, an estate farmed out of the former some nineteen years back. The other case is in pergunnah Bhurtghur, where the zemindars of Koom receive the like allow-

Ancestral Estates.

ance, from the Jat community of Pertaubghur, a village formed out of the estate of Koom, only twelve years back, but it had not been separately bounded off, the consequence being, that the most violent feud raged between the two communities. To put an end to it, I put up the separate boundaries of the two estates, giving to the elder one, the allowance of five per cent. upon the revenue of the new estate. The result of this system of the Sikhs has been, more than to double the population and resources of the district, and it is a fact, that on coming into the district, had I been attended by some score of people, to whom I might have wished to assign some land, for the establishment of a village, I should have found no such vacant tract. The state of the country appears to be very different on the other bank of the Sutlej. Mr. Davies, the Settlement Officer of the Baree Doab, informed me, that in his part of the country, there were very extensive vacant tracts of land. If the resources of these localities are such as would yield an ample return to labor, water being within a moderate distance from the surface, and the soil of average fertility, I would advocate the propriety of issuing proclamations, on this bank of the river, that parties wishing to obtain grants of these lands, should be allowed to present themselves, with a view to obtain them. The villages, in some parts of the district, are teeming with inhabitants, and could some of them be induced thus to emigrate, the moral and physical advantage to the remainder, would be incalculable; setting aside the advantages that would accrue to the country, in which the new villages arose. The people here, however, do not possess much in the way of capital, to carry about with them, but I imagine the condition that, for the first few years, the land would only bear a nominal, and then a gradually progressive Government tax, would be sufficient to provide for this draw back.

19th. I have before mentioned, that the Sutlej, forming the northern boundary of the district, is the only river in it. Leaving the hills, and winding between this and the Hooshearpore district, its breadth, in the height of the rains, is from three to four miles across; in the dry season, however, its main stream is rarely more than a few hundred yards broad. The locality of this main stream is most uncertain, sometimes on the

River Sutlej—its source and course.

Hooshearpore bank and sometimes on the Loodiana bank, and sometimes any where in the centre, the rest of the intervening space being large tracts of sand, or of culturable islets, intersected by small streams, more or less fordable. This, too, is the character of the stream when, on the opposite bank, the Jullundur district is reached, and so on, until on this bank, the Ferozepore district receive its waters. Facing this district, its bed is one mass of sand, or of light clay; to short distance below Roopur, in the Umballa district, its bed is composed of loose stones, but to no distance further south, the fall of the bed is so rapid, that the velocity, however low the stream, is at all times very rapid; and in the rains, when the stream is at its height, so much so, as to render the passage of the ferry a very tedious operation. The boats employed are all flat bottomed, with sides about two-half feet high, and very high carved prows.

20th. When investigating the villages forming the Ventura jagheer, which I reported upon in 1851, I came across undoubted proofs, of the existence, in the time of the Emperors, either of a stream flowing across this district from the Sutlej, or of what must have been a canal. I am inclined to the belief, that it must have been a stream, enlarged and prolonged by manual labor, so as to have partaken the character of a canal. The Canoongoe's records gave the area of Boorj Sut, in pergunnah Akalgurh, for the reigns of Akbur, Jehangeer, and Shahjehan, with details of cultivation and revenue. The earlier entries shew, that half the cultivation was, in soil, watered by a stream, and yielding spring crops. In the entry for the succeeding reign, the whole amount of cultivation is put down as unirrigated, the tradition being, that the stream which leaving the Sutlej near the hills, formerly flowed across this country, subsequently to this period ceased to flow. With this index to the former existence of some water-way across the district, in subsequently compiling the settlement details, for the portions of the district to the north east of pergunnah Pukhowal, bearing away towards the river and the hills, I constantly kept the circumstance in view, and the result is, that I am convinced, that the undulated appearance of the surface, and the general fall of the country, indicate the previous existence of such a stream, in the following

Streams and Canals.

line of country. Leaving the Sutlej at some point near Roopur, in the Umballa district, it flowed to the south of the lands of Bhilolpore Khas, across the north of pergunnah Ootallan, to the south of the lands of Kote Gunga Rae, and Burā Kutanee, in the Bhurtgurlh pergunnah, thence, crossing ilaqua Pael of Puttealla, through the Omayapore pergunnah, it flowed by Nurunjwal, of pergunnah Goongrana, to the first named village Boorj Lut ; thence, by Tilwundee Khas, it might have flowed to any portion of the protected states, in a southerly, or south-westerly direction. Should Government, at any time, determine professionally to examine into the facts above sketched out, I believe the feasibility of reconstructing a water course, across this line of country, would be fully established. The constantly varying nature of the bank of the Sutlej, renders it impracticable to attempt the construction of the mouth of a water course, in any locality farther south, than the vicinity of Roopur, where its left bank is of a tolerably permanent nature, and up to which point, the bed of the river consists partly of stones. Major Baker, Superintendent of Canals, reported to Government unfavorably on the subject, in 1847. I much regret that the survey, carried on under his orders, took place before my arrival ; his starting point, however, was to take the canal head from Tihara, in pergunnah Sidhwan, near the Ferozepore boundary. I would propose to start from the neighbourhood of Roopur, entering the Loodhiana district to the south of Bhilolpore, whence along the course I have sketched out, in the direction of pergunnah Buscan, I do not know any obstacle to impede the water's further progress, in a south-westerly direction.

21st. The principal towns in the district, besides Loodiana itself, are, in the west, Jugraon, about 13 miles from the river, with
Description of the principal towns. qusbah Tehara, near the river's bank, as its *put* or outlet : in the east are the large towns of Machewara and Bhilolpore, both in the same pergunnah, and on the south bank of the old nullah. In the south of the district is the large town of Khunna, on the Grand Trunk Road. The accompanying statement details the number of houses, pukka and cutcha, in each pergunnah, with the average for each village, and the other details indicated by their headings. In the pergunnah column, I have entered the large towns named above, separately from the pergunnahs in which they are situated.

Name of pergunnah, with Tehseel town.	No. of villages.	Total number of houses.			Average No. of houses per village.			General caste of po- pulation.	No. of temples, Mosques, &c.	Thannas and Chow- kees.	Schools.	REMARKS.
		Pucka.	Cutch.	Total.	Pucka.	Cutch.	Total.					
Akalghur,	22	16	4,630	4,646	0	210	210	Hirdoo,	83	1 Chokey,	1	
Bursean,	20	109	2,409	2,518	5	120	125	Ditto,	37	1 Thana,	0	
Pukhowal (Tehseel), ...	34	24	4,505	4,529	0	132	132	Ditto,	80	1 Chokey,	1	
Goongrana,	53	324	8,184	8,508	6	154	160	Ditto,	129	1 Thana,	1	
Mulowdkhay,	1	80	453	533	0	0	0	Ditto,	19	"	1	
Mulowd villages, ...	71	49	9,301	9,350	0	131	131	Ditto,	251	2 Chokeys,	10	
Total,	201	602	29,482	30,084	3	146	149	Hindoo,	608	2 Thannas, 4 Chokeys,	14	
Bhondree,	0	1	1,000	1,001	0	0	0	Mussulman,	25	"	3	
Jagraon Khas (Tehseel),	1	1,555	713	2,268	0	0	0	Hindoo,	30	1 Thana,	4	
Jagraon villages, ...	46	45	5,981	6,026	1	130	131	Ditto,	102	"	1	
Sidhwan,	0	22	2,995	3,017	0	0	0	Mussulman,	45	1 Chokey,	5	
Siwuddee,	0	0	3,130	3,130	0	0	0	Hindoo,	87	"	2	
Huttour,	21	298	4,604	4,902	14	214	228	Ditto,	88	1 Chokey,	2	In Huttour Khas.
Total,	68	1,921	18,323	20,244	13	129	142	"	347	1 Thana, 2 Chokeys,	17	
Omayapore,	15	6	1,621	1,627	0	108	108	Hindoo,	15	"	0	
Bhurthgur,	0	1	4,052	4,053	0	0	0	Mussulman,	69	1 Chokey,	2	
Daka,	8	12	1,315	1,327	1	161	165	Hindoo,	26	"	0	
Sanewal,	78	35	6,725	6,760	0	88	88	Mussulman, and Hindoo,	162	Thana,	1	* Nearly divided.
Ludhiana Khas (Tehseel),	1	2,305	6,468	8,773	0	0	0	Mussulman, and Hindoo,*	34	Kotwalee,	6	
Ludhiana villages, ...	65	101	6,688	6,789	1	103	104	Mussulman, and Hindoo,*	30	"	3	* Nearly divided.
Noorpore,	63	1	4,705	4,706	0	74	74	Mussulman	118	"	9	
Total,	230	2,464	31,571	34,038	8	106	114	"	454	2 Thannas, 1 Chokey,	21	
Ootalla,	68	0	6,160	6,160	0	90	90	Hindoo,	142	"	0	
Bhilolpore Khas, ...	1	815	294	1,109	0	0	0	Mussulman,	17	1 Chokey,	0	
Bhilolpore villages, ...	59	8	3,140	3,148	0	53	53	Ditto,	59	"	1	
Macchewara Khas, ...	1	710	685	1,395	0	0	0	Ditto,	16	Thana,	4	
Khunna Khas,	1	63	668	731	0	0	0	Hindoo,	20	Thana,	2	
Khunna villages, ...	128	73	13,920	13,993	0	109	109	Ditto,	213	"	0	
Total,	258	1,669	24,867	26,536	6	96	103	"	467	2 Thannas, 1 Chokey,	7	
GRAND TOTAL, ...	757	6,656	1,04,246	1,16,902	7	116	123	"	1876	7 Thannas, 8 Chokeys,	59	This does not include the new Chokeys on the G. I. Road.

The town of Loodiana is, from its name, the town of the Lodis. When Rajah Sungut Singh, of Jheend, died without male issue, it first came into British possession in 1835. It had been previously occupied by our troops, and by a Governor-General's Agency. Sir D. Ochterlony had occupied the fort for his magazine, and in Captain Murray's time, the fort was completely rebuilt, and was put into the condition in which it now is. Since the British occupation, new bazaars have been added, Cashmere weavers have been located, and the town has attained a size and condition it never enjoyed before; now, however, that the force in cantonments has been withdrawn, the population and wealth of the town have very sensibly decreased. The town of Jugraon is of comparatively modern formation; it first acquired its trading character in the time of the Raes of Raekote, some sixty years ago, and as the Sikhs founded new villages, and the population of the surrounding country increased, Jugraon rose into its present important trading position. In the east of the district, Machiwarra is an older town than Loodiana; so too is Bhilolpore, under the Hindoo dynasty called Muhibpoora. Both these towns possess busy trading bazaars, but their present appearance, is but the ruin of what they must have been in the Rajpoot dynasty, and whatever other may have preceded it. In the south of the district, Khuna, on the Grand Trunk Road, possesses a thriving busy bazaar. Since the Mahomedan invasion, (for there are traces of Khuna likewise having been a large and populous city in the early Hindoo era,) in all probability Khuna is now more thriving and wealthy than it has previously been.

22nd. This part of the country has been so eminently subjected to the revengeful fury, first of the Mahomedans, than of the Sikhs, and outward symbols of religious faith; that there is no architectural building of any display now to be met with. The total absence of the varied forms of Hindoo mythology, throughout the villages of the district, is very remarkable. In one or two Hindoo Rajpoot villages, a painted earthen form may be seen, in one or two faqueer's dwellings, but this is all. Old Mahomedans tombs and shrines abound, but none of any pretension to display. Since the introduction of our sway, however, the Bunja castes are beginning to evince their zeal in this direc-

Absence of Hindoo temples.

tion ; and some temples to Mahadeo have arisen, and others are rearing their hideous shapes. In Loodiana, the American Missionary School is a source of infinite advantage to all classes ; the worthy heads of this Establishment, likewise support a Chapel in the town. The average attendance at the School amounts daily to 230 ; and the knowledge of the English language, is very much promoted among the natives through its agency.

23rd. The population of the district, inclusive of all castes, men, women, and children, amounts to 4,57,463. The extent of the district being about 1369 square miles, the average per square mile is 334 persons. This includes the population of the large towns. The agricultural population amounts to 2,62,451 ; and the non-agriculturists of the villages, excepting the large towns, amount to 1,51,116 : the prevailing caste of the agriculturists is Jat. The origin of this fine race of men has been much debated. An anonymous writer, in a late number of a local periodical, writing of the Phoolkea family, says :—" at the same time it should be observed that this house, though without any sufficient authority, lays claim to " a Rajpoot descent." It is not generally known that the Jat race is *entirely* of Rajpoot origin. A Rajpoot marrying the widow of a deceased brother loses caste as a Rajpoot ; the ancestors of all the Jat families were thus Rajpoots, who had taken to wife the widows of their deceased brethren, who had died without male heirs. The Phoolkea family, if questioned as to their Rajpoot descent, being now to all intents and purposes Jats, would state this to have been the manner of the transition. I myself have the fact from one of the most intelligent members of the family. The head men of more than one Jat village, of different got, or clans, have likewise given me the same information, and I am convinced of its general truth. The sub-divisions of got among the Jats is endless, and I have been at some pains to trace the circumstance, which constitutes the origin of each got. The result is entirely confirmatory of the above account of the general origin of the race. The Rajpoot ancestor, who ceased to be a Rajpoot, furnishes the name of the got, not usually directly from his own name, but from some surname he had acquired, as " the toothless," " the fair," or from some circumstance attending his family, or the birth of his sons. A very

Population of the district
—Castes, &c.

powerful Got is styled "the hay-stack," from the fact of his wife having been suddenly confined near one ; in some cases the name of the village he or his sons founded, gave the name of the Got, which derives its ancestry from him. One Got never intermarries within itself, one Got, marrying with another Got. Much has been written on the peculiar meaning of the word "zemindar," in different parts of India. Here the use of the word is very peculiar. Those, generally, who derive their livelihood directly from the soil, are not called zemindars, but "kusans." On approaching a village, and asking what people live in it, if any other race but Jats live in it, the name of the race will be given in reply. But if the population are Jats, the reply will be zemindars live there. "Zemindar log buste ;" in fact the word zemindar is here only applied to the Jats. The proportion of castes into which the agricultural classes are divided, will be seen from the following statement :—

TEHSEEL.	HINDOOS.							MUSSULMANS.								Hindoo Jats, and Mussulman Goojars, in shares.	REMARKS.		
	Rajpoots.	Jats.	Brahmun.	Bunjara.	Kutal.	Boorea.	Sansee.	Rajpoots.	Jats.	Goojur.	Raca.	Aman.	Syud.	Sheikh.	Dogur.			Harnet.	Rawat.
Pukhowal,	0 173	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	The figures shew the number of villages. There are 55 uninhabited mouzahs in the district.
Jugraon,	0 86	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	5	9	15	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	
Ludiana,	1 100	1	3	0	0	0	0	50	16	59	28	6	0	5	4	2	1	9	
Serae Luskres Khan,	4 148	0	1	1	0	0	2	20	35	7	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	
TOTAL,	5 507	1	4	1	1	1	2	85	56	75	48	6	2	5	4	6	1	31	

24th. The native method of education, as it now exists, is very primitive.

Education.

In the district there are some sixty schools, where the children of the mercantile classes, receive the educa-

NOTE.—This remark applies equally, almost throughout the Panjāb—even where the Jats have been converted ; as they have largely been, to the westward in particular, to Mahommedanism.

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cation necessary to enable them to carry on their trade. These schools are very rude. The younger boys may usually be seen acquiring the rudiments of arithmetic, with the finger for a pencil, and the sand on the ground at the doorway, for a slate. Among the agricultural classes, generally, there is no attempt at education. In some of the higher families, as of jagheerdars, or others possessed of property exceeding the usual amount of an ancestral share in a village community, a reader of the "Grunth" may be found, who imparts instructions, to the extent of reading and writing Goormookhee. The young girls are likewise thus far instructed. Such a teacher, if not permanently attached to the family, usually resides in it some six or seven years, and the children of other neighbouring families, are similarly admitted to share in the instruction.

25th. The charitable institutions throughout the district, are chiefly dependent upon grants of land for their support. In the
 Charitable institutions. ordinary buildings devoted to those objects, whether small or large, they all are styled "Dhurmsalas." Two or three religious mendicants are usually to be met with; a reader of the 'Grunth,' the scriptures of the Sikhs, and a menial to prepare the food. The volume of the 'Grunth,' written in "Goormookhee," and resting upon a stand covered with a showily embroidered covering is treated with universal respect; and in Hans, of pergunnah Jugraon, where the reader of the 'Grunth' was a most diminutive dwarf, the adoration with which the ignorant rustics treated him, prostrating themselves to the ground in his presence, was something ludicrous. In the larger Dhurmsalas, a large kitchen establishment is supported, a pair of bullocks being required to grind the corn, and the supply of food daily meted out, not only to the poor and needy, but to the casual traveller, is very considerable. Thus, while in the west, private capital and enterprise are put forth to supply the traveller with every comfort and luxury, here, in the east, in accordance with the custom bequeathed to us, by the native Government which preceded ours, we find the direct support of Government, in the shape of grants of land, brought to aid, in furnishing the supply of the requirements of travellers. Of course this refers to the mass of villages lying out of the main lines of road, which traverse the country; for on these high roads, are saraes, or public hostelries, built by Government; but the Dhurmsalas I describe exist all over the district. They are in fact Monasteries;

in their origin, charitable; in their practical uses, of still greater value, as the means of providing food and shelter to the traveller, whatever his rank in life. The local officer should exercise some degrees of supervision over these establishments. For without in the least impugning their general character, it must be stated, that such institutions, supported as they are by an allotment of the Government resources, may degenerate. The person into whose possession it may come, may prefer to shut up, in his house, the luxuries of an oriental establishment, rather than to keep it open for the shelter of the traveller. Such cases have been met with, and an immediate resumption of the Government grant of land has been recommended, and should hereafter be so treated.

26th. When reference is made to the condition of this part of the country preceding Annexation, I do not think it astonishing, that generally the population should have been notorious for criminal propensities, especially highway robbery, and theft of all sorts. Independently of this, there are certainly some castes, Baoreas, Harnees, &c., scattered among the population, whom no system of Government may be able entirely to reclaim. But as regards the general past character, the country was infinitely subdivided among a number of petty independencies, each alike ambitious to make a regal display, and with nearly equal inability, from its legitimate resources, to support it. On giving out the assessment of a large estate, the Lumberdars began to murmur at the amount I had fixed. I referred to the amount hitherto stated to have been realized from them, and which greatly exceeded the sum I had proposed. Their reply was, "no comparison can be made now; we hope to attend to our cultivation alone; in those days, *we used to take a walk of a hundred koss or so.*" And so it was; the condition of the population from whom payments were exacted, far in excess of the capabilities of the soil they possessed, and who, to retain possession of their patrimonies, were forced thus to take long walks, probably rather on dark nights, than by daylight or bright moonlight, must be sufficiently apparent. I have no doubt that things now are rapidly improving; a restricted Government demand, with the presence of a well-organized police, will serve to apply the remedy in both directions of the disease. Under the Sikhs, there was no sort of village police, like the Chokeedaree

system ; under them, Chuprassees on three Rs. a month, paid by the state they served, were quartered in the villages, each one with a cluster of villages under his custody. The following table details the present strength of the police of the district :—

STATEMENT shewing the Numbers and yearly expense of the Police in the
Loodiana district.

TEHSEEL.	THANA.	No. of villages in Thana.	Area in square miles.	Mounted Police (irregular sowars.)		Police.		Chowkedars.		Total.		REMARKS.
				Nos.	Pay.	Nos.	Pay.	Nos.	Pay.	Nos.	Pay.	
					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
Pukhowal,	Bussan,	69	139	3	720	23	1,380	71	1,358	97	3,458	
	Raepoor, ..	103	166	2	480	17	1,020	131	4,501	150	6,001	
	Chokee Raioor,	29	106	3	720	6	360	30	756	39	1,836	
Jugraon,	Jugraon,	141	311	18	4,416	47	2,820	155	4,770	220	12,006	
Loodiana,	Kotwalee, ...	179	242	9	2,160	70	4,200	235	8,249	314	14,609	
	Sanawal,	117	122	13	3,120	37	2,220	76	2,575	126	7,915	
Serai L. Khan,	Khunna,	155	173	9	2,160	46	2,760	161	4,912	216	9,832	
	Machewara, —	102	108	7	1,248	24	1,440	84	1,808	115	4,496	
	TOTAL, ...	895	1,366	64	15,024	270	16,200	943	28,929	1,277	60,153	

27th. The commerce of the district, internally considered, is exceedingly variable. The district is essentially a grain-growing one ; and the extent of the rains completely commands the markets. Externally considered ; from its positions on the river, and at the highest navigable portion of it in the plains ; intersected too, as it is, by two grand lines of road ; the opportunities of trade, for collection and despatch of articles of commerce, are at all times considerable. As regards the internal trade, I can scarcely imagine so long a continuance of bad seasons, as would necessitate the importation of grain, the ordinary food of the inhabitants. Prices may vary from scarcely a

Commerce.

remunerating rate to the producer to a complete famine rate to the consumer, still the grain produced in the district would supply the demand. Rice is the only staple of food which is imported. Men of the weaver caste (Jolahas) are very generally scattered among the villages, and these manufacture all the clothes worn by the body of the people. In two villages of the Loodiana Tehseel, Puddee and Doolhie, I have seen matchlock manufactories, and in Rahawun they are likewise made, but no where else among the villages have I seen or heard of any other such manufacture, beyond those which supply the ordinary wants of the communities. The Jolahas of Loodiana, manufacture a species of coarse check pattern cotton, well adapted for European wear; likewise coarse towelings and shirtings. In favorable seasons, sugar and cotton, the produce of the east of the district, are largely exported. In the Bhilolpore bazaar, a coarse check pattern cloth called soossee, is largely manufactured, and exported to the hills. In the Machiwara bazaar, there is a brisk trade in sugar; six or seven thousand maunds of sugar, in the small pounded shape, are annually exported hence, to the value of about 50,000 Rupees; of this the greater portion is exported in the direction of Bahawulpore. Camels thence bring salt, dried fruits, and mujeet, (red maddar,) the creeping plant which yields a red dye, and comes up in small pieces about quarter of an inch long; this freight they dispose of chiefly on the route, and what remains disposing of in this bazaar, they reload with sugar; a portion, too, is exported to the jungles, as the people call the tract of country between Ferozepore and Delhi, the villages around Soonam and Bhuttinda. About 14,000 maunds, equal in value to 9,000, Rupees, of the refuse left in preparing the refined sugar, which is called *sheera*, and is used in the tobacco mixture for hooka smoking, is exported to Umballa. The trade in "Goor," in the bazaar of Khunna, and the villages round it, is very considerable; this too is chiefly exported in the direction of Ferozepore, and Bahawulpore. Cotton from the east of the district, is chiefly exported to the hills on either side of the Sutlej. In Sulodee, a village towards the south, in December, I found beoparees' mules from Hosharpore loading with cotton for the Kangra hills. There were eighteen mules, each carrying about eight cutcha maunds. The price of cotton here was two Rupees per cutcha maund; the beoparees gave the price at Kangra; they expected to realize two Rupees eight annas; the expense of carriage would be about three annas per

cutchmaund, so that the profit realized would be about forty-five Rupees—that is provided cotton was no dearer at Kangra. This is a specimen of the trade of this part of the district. Similarly, I have seen cotton laden on camels, in these villages, for the Ferozepore market, thence doubtless to be conveyed away by water; perhaps, however, an equal quantity of the cotton carried hence by other means, is despatched through the Loodiana market. The cotton trade of the west of the district, entirely depends upon the rains. If they are favorable cotton, even from these villages, may be exported; if the season is unfavorable, as I have seen it to be the case, large heavy loads come groaning up in carts, from the neighbourhood of Delhi. The export trade of Loodiana itself, consists largely in grain; it includes, too, cotton, pushmeena wool, saltpetre, and indigo, from the villages in the Sirhind ilaqua of Putteeala. Some twenty or twenty-five boats, of 500 or 700 maunds burthen, may annually leave the ghât opposite Loodiana, taking these articles down the Sutlej, where they fall into the Bombay trade. Thence they bring up English goods, spices of all sorts, mujeet from the country round Mooltan. The saltpetre exported is of superior quality, procured from the south of this district towards Ferozepore; the pushmeena is imported from the whole range of the hills, the trade extending from Kabul and Ladakh, to the hills north of Simla; wool is brought into the district from the neighbourhood of Sirsa, and hence sent down the river. Silk is brought up by these boats on their return: scarcely any silk manufactures exist here, and the silk thus brought up is despatched to Umritsur and Lahore. The manufactures produced by the Cakhmeerees located in Loodiana itself, (they number 5,466,) form a very important export. But these productions are, as it were, exotics. This district supplies them with no materials for their looms. The wool comes from the hill districts, viâ Rampore; so too the dyes, though some of these come from Hindoostan. The trade in Jugraon, in the west of the district, is important. The transactions in grain and the oil plant sursoof, may amount annually to little short of three lakhs of Rupees. Gram and barley form the main exports. The contractors for the troops in the large cantonments, now surrounding this part of the country, on both banks of the Sutlej, derive their supplies largely from the Jugraon bazaar. There is a large trade carried on in salt and mujeet. Formerly, âl from Bekaneer was imported into this part of the country, to yield the red

dye so largely used, but the natives say that the mujeet, which has entirely supplanted the Al, yields a superior dye to it. Tobacco is exported to some extent, from the villages in the low lands along the Sutlej, not, however, in any very general trade, but rather in the manner that I found cotton being taken from Sulowdee, in the east of the district. The capital afloat in the Jugraon trade, has been stated to me as about seven lakhs; that of Loodiana itself to about fifty lakhs. The town duties have only been introduced into Loodiana quite recently; the statistics, the levy of this tax will furnish of the import trade will, in a short time, be of great interest. At the present rate of 12 annas per cent, they yield about 1,000 Rupees a month, and this gives the yearly value of the import trade, of the town of Loodiana alone, to be fifteen lakhs.

28th. The raised earth work and metalling of the high road, which enters the district from the south of Khunna, and runs up through the district, to the bank of the Sutlej, is progressing, and though not so forward as the high road from the same ghât, on the bank of the Sutlej, through Loodiana to Ferozepoor, still there is a fair prospect of both these portions of the Grand Trunk Road, being completed within a reasonable time. It would be of great advantage, to open a good road direct from Jugraon to Khunna; this might be done from the district road fund. In a district so purely grain-growing as this is, the formation of good roads, practicable for wheeled carriages, becomes of great importance; the expence of bridging on these cross district roads, would be far less than in most districts, for no nullahs or streams any where exist; a few drain bridges, to carry off the rain water as it falls in certain localities, would be all that is required, in any part of the district beyond the reach of the Sutlej, and the old nullah. Camels, donkeys, and mules, are now chiefly used for the transport of all sorts of articles.

29th. As regards the past history of this tract of country, there are manifest proofs of its having formed an important portion of the dominions of the early Hindoo dynasties, the Rajpoot dynasty, and others that may have preceded it. In the east of the district, the present Bhilopore, (formerly called Muhabutpore,) was a large city occupied by Rajpoots. They were first overrun by the Ghori invaders, to whom

this part of the country appears to have proved as acceptable as to the Lodis, this town bearing the name of Bhilol, the founder of the Lodi house, as Loodiana itself bears the name of the house. I spell the name of the district rather as it is vulgarly pronounced, than as its origin would dictate ; " Lodiana," the spelling adopted by Elphinstone is accurately indicative of its origin. None of the original Rajpoots or Hindoos now exist. But, curiously, in the claim of one Hidayat Khan, Pathan, to a portion of the proprietary rights in this estate, there is the trace of the earliest Mahomedan invaders of this part of the country, and of the manner in which their usurped rights, were subsequently overrun by the companions and followers of Akber. The descendants of these invaders, with probably some who attended the Lodis, are now in possession. Among the Mussulmans of the present day, it is difficult, I may say impossible, to arrive at any accurate detail of their original location in these parts. Under whatever dynasty their ancestors may have obtained a footing here, the present race are content to assign everything, and every body, to Akber Padsha ! If they can quote his name and era, their family pride is satisfied ; their ambition does not carry them to any era, antecedent to that of their favorite Akber Padsha ! This Hidayat Khan has a house in the town, and nothing more ; unfortunately he is not a very clear-headed personage, and the account he gives leads to no clear facts ; there is no doubt, however, that he lineally represents the very earliest Mussulman invaders. Then again Machewara—a very important town in the Rajpoot days. It is mentioned in the Muhabharata, and so characteristically is the story told of the manner in which it was founded, as not to admit of quotation. The date of its foundation would seem to be lost in the remotest antiquity ; none of the original Rajpoots now exist in this estate, but in Sahaluh, a village of the neighbourhood, a branch of the family still exists ; they are Kuchwah Rajpoots. The violence with which the Mahomedans seized upon this part of the country, and the preference which they bestowed upon the locality of the bank of the Sutlej, is attested by the numbers of Mussulman Rajpoots and Jats who now inhabit these villages. They all are descendants of converts of the earliest times. Again, in the immediate vicinity of Loodiana, we have the remains of the old Rajpoot city of Sooneyt, (the village of that name still existing,) said to have been renowned throughout Hindoostan for its size and splendour ; coins and

large old bricks, with figures on them, are constantly dug up from its remains. Again, on the western limit of the district, there is Tihara. There are the traces of the town having become a ruin, previous to the general Mahomedan invasion of India, in consequence of the internal feuds, either of the Rajpoots, or of some other Hindoo race with theirs. It rather appears that, under the Mogul rule, Tihara was partially restored to its former size and splendour. It is now a mere hamlet, and it is doubtful, whether the river has not been mainly instrumental in its destruction. No accurate historical details have I succeeded in obtaining previous to the Lodi era, about 860 of the Mahomedan, era, or A. D. 1450. An account of the town of Loodiana, will give a general insight into the history of the district. It must first be mentioned, that the names of the Hindoo rulers of the towns I have above enumerated, as having come into contact with the early Mahomedan invaders, are, in Bhilolpore, Rajah Shamee, with Rajpoots of the Gysee tribe. The name of Rajah Biroyt is given as Governor of Tihara, a contemporary of Rae Bithora of Delhie. Rajpoots of the tribe of Punwar occupied Loodiana; they were much harassed by successive inroads of Beloches from Sind, when they applied for the aid of Sultan Sikunder, son of Bhilol Lodi, at Delhi, about A. D. 1488. Two Lodi Chiefs, Eusuf and Nihung, were deputed to protect the inhabitants. The name of the village then standing, where now the town exists, is given as Marhotta; these Chiefs on their arrival gave it the name of Loodiana. The Lodis remained supreme in this part of India till the fifth generation. The tombs of this race still exist between cantonments and the city; and again, in Bhilolpore. In A. D. 1526, with the assistance of Doulut Khan Lodi, Bahe invaded and conquered this part of India; since that era the Loodiana territory formed part of the Sirhind Division, and continued subject to the ruling Mahomedan dynasty, till on the breaking up of the Mogul empire, this part of the country was the scene of much confusion. Many small tribes of Jats, (Got Garawal,) Rajpoots, (tribe Hulwara,) Sheikhs, Ameens, and Mussulman Rajpoots (chiefly from Jessilmeer) became independent in their own ilaquas. Loodiana itself was first subject to the Hulwarah Rajpoots, and subsequently to the Mussulman Rajpoots of Rae Kote. About this time, the beginning of the 17th century, the Sikhs arose as a roving, plundering, ambitious race, and this part of the country especially fell into their power. Previous to themselves occupying any

towns they seized, they completely ruined them. The Raes were ousted from Loodiana by the Sikh, Saheb Singh Bedee; they proceeded to Hansoo and sought the aid of Mr. George Thomas, before whom the Bedee withdrew. After this, Mr. Thomas fell before M. Perron, and the Raes again became possessed of the city; until Bhunga Singh of Thaneysur attacked it, completely possessed himself of it, plundering the town for eleven consecutive days; this was in the beginning of the 18th century. In 1805, Runjeet Singh made himself master of Loodiana, and gave it, with the adjoining villages, to Raja Bhag Singh of Jheend. In 1809, the British cantonments were first formed. Rajah Bhag Singh was succeeded by Futeh Singh, who left his son Sungut Sing, and he dying without male heirs, the city and adjoining villages lapsed to Government, in 1835.

30th. In the time of the Emperors, especially Akbar's, the enterprising headman of a village, or circle of villages, would present himself at Court, and receive the feudal seniority of as many villages as he could guarantee the control of. This state of things continued till the general decay of the imperial power, when internal feuds were engendered, and prevailed till the time of Sir D. Ochterlony's arrival. In his day, the weaker headmen, either of a single village, or of a circle of villages, would on their request, obtain from the Agent, an Ameen or a Chupprasse, and his presence would be quite sufficient, to preserve their villages from the attacks of the more powerful. Those villages, which were either so feeble, or so disorganized, as not to be able to preserve their independence upon such aid, the Agent assigned to some one or other of the more powerful Chieftains; and thus Puttiala, Nabha, and Jheend, acquired many of the villages they still hold.

31st. Throughout the supremacy of the Mogul dynasty, the condition of this part of the country would seem to have been prosperous. On the breaking up of the Delhi power, it appears to have been completely over-run, and the old hereditary feudal tenures seem more completely to have been destroyed, than in any other part of India. The village communities, however, have held their ground. The Sikhs, of course, were chiefly instrumental in effecting this change, and whatever degree of ruin and devastation they may have caused; as first, they arose into a people and a

power; their rule has lasted long enough for them to replace the damage. They have covered the district with villages, and, as I have before said, not a spare corner is to be met with any where. It is curious to contemplate the possessions we should now here enjoy, and the revenue we should derive from the district, had we come into possession direct from the fall of the Mahomedan power, without the intervention of the Sikh dynasty. Probably we should have found some twenty families established in separate circles over the district, with very difficult title deeds to over-rule. Mentioning exactly this subject to Moulvie Rujub Alli Bahadoor, of Jugraon, he quite agreed with me, as to the degree in which we were indebted to the Sikhs. His family suffered largely from them, having held a considerable jagheer in the Tihara province; lately he has resigned the Board's service at Lahore, where he held a very high character for his faithful services, and he has received from Government the restoration of a portion of his hereditary jagheer.

32nd. The following table will shew the States from which the villages, now in our possession, have lapsed to the British Government, with their amounts of revenue; the arrangement is by pergunnahs, as at present fixed; and the manner in which the Sikh ilaques were intermixed will be clearly seen; the larger jagheers, Mullood, Ludhran, and Kherce, are not included in the Statement; they number 116 villages:—

TEHSEEL.	PERGUNNAH.	State from which villages lapsed.	Year of lapse.	No. of villages.	REMARKS.
Pukhowal, ..	Akalgurh,	Lahore,	Sumbut. A. D.		
		Ladron,	1902=1845	17	
	Bussean,	Jheend,	1845=1846	5	
		Nabbah,	1829=1835	15	
	Pukhowal,	Nabbah,	1904=1847	3	
		Lahore,		31	
	Goongrana, ..	Lahore,	1902=1845	3	
		Lahore,	1903=1846	38	
		Ladwa,		8	
		Jheend,	1892=1835	1	
		Alowalla,	1904=1847	6	

TEHSIL.	PERGUNNAH.	State from which villages lapsed.	Year of lapse.	No. of villages.	REMARKS.
			Sumbut. A. D.		
Jugraon,	Jugraon,	Alowalla, ... ..	.....	40	
		Lahore,	1903=1846	1	
		Attareewalla, ... ..	.....	4	
		Jheend,	1892=1835	1	
		Ladwa,	1903=1846	1	
		Alowalla,	1904=1847	14	
		Ditto, ... ..	.....	31	
		Ditto, ... ..	.....	20	
		Lahore,	1903=1846	8	
		Alowalla,	1901=1847	19	
		Jheend,	1892=1835	1	
		Ladwa,	1903=1846	15	
		Lahore,	1903=1845	68	
		Alowalla,	1904=1847	8	
		Lahore,	1903=1846	64	
Loodianna, ..	Omaydpore,	Jheend,	1892=1835	13	
		Ditto, ... ..	.....	51	
		Ladwa,	1903=1846	8	
		Lahore, ... ..	.....	2	
		Ditto, ... ..	.....	58	
		Jheend,	1892=1835	3	
		Alowalla,	1904=1847	2	
		Sodhees,	1903=1846	16	
		Mahee Wirabee, in shares with Patecala, } Nabba,	1904=1847	1	
		Lahore, ... ..	.....	5	
		Lahore,	1903=1846	20	
		Lahore, ... ..	.....	61	
		Raes of Khunna,	1907=1850	19	
		Mahee Wirabee in shares with Patecala, } Alowalla,	1904=1847	12	
		Nabba, ... ..	.....	41	
Serae Lushkarce K.	Ootalla,	Lahore,	1903=1846	22	
		Lahore, ... ..	.....	3	

33rd. ABSTRACT of the above Statement, with Revenue from each state.

STATES.	Manner of lapse.	No. of villages.	Revenue.	REMARKS.
Lahore,	Conquest,	345	2,95,241	
Ladwa,	Confiscation,	37	50,566	
Nabba,	ditto,	61	71,659	
Jheend,	Escheat,	84	98,229	
Alowalla,	Confiscation,	180	2,23,977	
Attareewalla,	ditto,	4	7,573	
Sodees,	ditto,	16	17,000	
Mahee Wirabee, in shares with Patecala,	Escheat,	13	11,090	
Khunna,		19	27,325	
Total,		759	8,02,660	

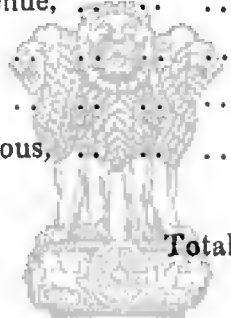
34th. The greater part of Tehseel Jugraon was, up to October 1847, included in the district of Budnee, which comprised, likewise, the adjacent villages of the Ferozpore district : from that date the Budnee, district was divided between the two present districts of Loodianna and Ferozepore :—

35th. STATEMENT *showing the Officers that have been in charge of the Loodianna district, and part of the Budnee district from 1808 to 1853.*

Date of commencement, and end of charge.	Name and designation of Officer.	District	REMARKS.
1808 to 1815,	Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Political Agent,	Loodianna,	
1815 to 1816,	Captain Brown, Assistant P. A.,	ditto.	
1816 to 1823,	„ W. Murray, ditto,	ditto.	
1823 to 1833.	Lieut.-Col. Sir C. Wade, P. A., ..	ditto.	
October 1838 to January 1839	Captain E. J. Robinson, Asst. do.,	ditto.	
January to December 1839, ...	Mr. M. P. Edgeworth, Asst. P. A.,	ditto.	
December 1839 to 1840, ...	Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, ditto,	ditto.	
1840 to 1841,	Mr. H. Vansittart, ditto,	ditto.	
1841 to 1842,	Mr. P. Melvill, ditto,	ditto.	
July to October, 1842,	Captain C. E. Mills, ditto,	ditto.	
1842 to 1843,	Mr. H. H. Greathed, ditto,	ditto.	
1843 to 1844,	Captain C. E. Mills, ditto,	ditto.	
January to March, 1844, ...	„ S. A. Abbott, ditto,	ditto.	
1844 to 1845,	„ C. E. Mills, ditto,	ditto.	
1845 to 1846,	Lieutenant E. Lake, ditto,	ditto.	
1846 to 1849,	Captain Larkins, Deputy Commr.,	ditto.	
1849 to 1850,	Mr. G. Campbell, ditto,	ditto.	
May to September to 1850, ...	„ E. L. Brandreth, ditto,	ditto.	
September to November 1850,	„ J. Wedderburn, ditto,	ditto.	
November 1850 till now, ...	Major Goldney, ditto,	ditto.	
March to June 1846,	Mr. G. J. Christian, ditto,	Budnee.	
June to November 1846, ...	„ R. H. Greathed, ditto,	ditto.	
November to December 1846,	„ G. J. Christian, ditto,	ditto.	
1846 to 1847,	„ G. Campbell, ditto,	ditto.	

Income and outlay, 1852-53. 35th A. I annex a statement of the General Disbursements and Receipts of the district as they appear for the year 1852-53.

	Rupees.
<i>Disbursements.</i> —Sudder Revenue Establishment,	28,887
„ Mofussil ditto .. ditto, ..	18,502
„ Sudder Judicial .. ditto, ..	18,720
„ Mofussil ditto .. ditto, ..	28,046
	<hr/>
Total Rupees,	94,155
	<hr/>
<i>Receipts.</i> —Land Revenue,	7,59,078
„ Abkarry,	12,897
„ Stamps,	13,875
„ Miscellaneous,	23,118
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Total Rupees,	8,08,968
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P A R T II,

SETTLEMENT PROCEEDINGS.

Settlement operations—1850.

36th. Having now given a general description of the district, I proceed to detail the Settlement proceedings.

When I arrived, in 1850, all the boundary work and Professional Survey of the Loodianna district, had been completed—the boundary work, under Mr. Wynyard's orders, by his Assistants, the late Mr. R. H. Greathead, and Extra Assistants Kalee Rae and Mehtab Singh. Mr. G. Campbell, as Deputy Commissioner, had effected the boundaries of some of the western villages. This work, extending over the years 1847-48, has been well done : and the people generally seem perfectly satisfied with it ; the cases in which subsequently the previous boundary arrangements have been modified, necessitating re-survey, have been exceedingly few in number. The formation, and consequently the boundaries, of the villages adjoining the river, are constantly varying : and it appeared to me of advantage, to have the boundary maps for these villages, drawn out afresh ; so as to tally with the field maps. One or more rainy seasons having occurred since the Professional Survey, the English maps of these villages, could not serve as a test for the Ameen's maps. Moreover, the Professional Survey has been made mostly without any detail whatever ; where any detail is given, it is to the centre of the stream. Had this survey delineated the lands as they then stood, up to the highest flood line, and thence to the water's edge of the main stream, some practical advantage might have ensued, from a comparison of the surveys. However, such a Professional Survey of the villages on the river's bank, would have required the boundary marks to have been purposely arranged, so as to exhibit the flood line, in the manner indicated.

37th. The professional Survey was completed by Captain H. V. Stephen, in the year 1848-49. Subsequent to the lapse of the
Field measurements. ilaquas of Loodiana and Busean, from the Jheend State,

in 1835, the villages constituting those ilaquis, were surveyed by Captain Brown in 1841; his surveys are interior, detailing the amount of cultivation, fallow, and waste in acres. With the exception of these villages, the Survey is exterior—that is, it gives the total village area, but none of the details in figures, of waste, culturable, or cultivated land. These details only appear from the maps compiled by the Ameens, who made the field measurement, under my orders; each Ameen's map I have compared with the English Professional Survey Map; and the degrees of variation in the total area of the two measurements, has been throughout exceedingly small. I endeavoured, to the utmost, to prevent the Professional area becoming known to the Ameens, while measuring, so that no false agreement might be concocted; a process in which they are usually very adept. For this purpose, I kept the Professional Maps in my own custody, so long as the field measurement was in progress. Only in one instance, have I discovered any large difference in the total area; and here I was strengthened in the conviction of the correctness of my Ameen's work, by the similarity of the outline, and extent by scale, of the two maps, English and Vernacular. The difference amounted to nearly 1,000 acres, and on a reference to the office of the Deputy Surveyor General in Calcutta, the English calculations were gone over again; and it was ascertained, that in place of 2,000 (with the odd figures) 1,000 had been erroneously recorded: evidently an error of the pen; the accuracy of my Ameen's measurement, however, was established. This is the sole instance of any so large a variation. In most of the pergunnahs, the filling up of the English maps is accurate: for though the details of the area are not given in numbers, the map presents the appearance of the area surface; distinguishing marks being given for the village site, the roads, wells, sand banks, cultivation which is blank, and culturable land which bears its peculiar mark; and these distinctions have been of material service to me, in testing the Ameen's maps.

38th. The field measurements were completed in March 1850; but the season was then too far advanced, to do much that year; and I had then only one Extra Assistant, Mehtab Singh; Extra Assistant Dya Shunker joined in September 1850. They have ex-

Process of field measurement.

tended over the years 1851 and 1852, and were completed previous to the setting in of the rains of 1853. They have been compiled on the native method, with the chain on the scale of the beegah, which is 0.625 of an acre. Instead of allowing each Amoen to follow his own plan, the greatest effort has been made; by the issue of general instructions, as each point arose; to enforce the adoption of an uniform system, as well in the compilation of the map, as in the register of fields. The map has been made on the scale of four beegahs to the inch. It was essential that the Putwarries should write out their papers with the Amoen, as the work was progressing. And here the most serious delay was experienced: for the Goormookhee the Putwarries wrote, was so defective and illegible; that, forming as it did to them new matter; and the terms used being such as they had not been accustomed previously to put into writing; it was found, that at the Amoen's dictation, they scratched some writing on their papers, but the next day they themselves could not read a word of it. This state of things led to my applying for the sanction of Government, to the temporary establishment of Hindee teachers, to instruct the Putwarries in the Hindee character, and in the principles of field measurement, and of mapping. The measure was sanctioned; and it was found, that generally, in a couple of months teaching, the Putwarries would attain all the skill and knowledge required of them; and the result is, they now, all over the district, write out their papers in the Nagree character so clearly, as to be legible by the merest tyro in the dialect. Unusual difficulty has been experienced, in making the Ameens correctly record, separately, what in reality is a separate field; the slightly constructed limit of the fields, and the intricately involved nature of the joint occupancy of the cultivators, formed the difficulty. The people on the spot, when asked whether two contiguous plots of land were one and the same, or whether they were separate fields, if they belonged to one and the same owner, they would reply that it was one field; if they were the properties of two distinct persons, they would reply that they were distinct; this, of course, forms no correct basis for the Ameen's papers, for it is irrespective of the consideration who was the cultivator. The definition I gave the Ameens, and which I found practically to succeed, was, whenever the doubt existed, to ascertain by questioning the parties on the spot, whether, at ploughing time, the limits in question

were ploughed over or not. The answer would be readily given; and if it was that the plough turned at the doubtful limit, and left it untouched, why, of course, it formed the limit of a separate field; it was in fact a pukka but; if the plough crossed it indiscriminately, it was a *cucha* but—merely a temporary ridge, formed probably to retain the rain water, and not forming the limit of what was to be recorded as a separate field. Then again, as to whose name was to be entered as the proprietor. It was often found, that a field was in joint possession of several owners; each taking his turn at the several ploughings; all sowing in common, and dividing the produce according to ancestral shares. The Ameen could never be supposed to complete a record of the whole body of sharers, in every separate field, and accordingly arrangements were made, previously to the village being assigned to an Ameen for measurement, to have all the names of the sharers, and of the cultivators, who were not proprietors, recorded, with the amount of their shares, and of their cultivation, according to the village mode of computing them, which would usually be in ploughs, sub-divided into sixteenths and twelfths. This record gave, in detail, the name of all sharers in undivided ploughs, with the amount of the share of each. This record was given to the Ameen, as his guide in entering the names of the village sub-divisions, of the sharers in each sub-division, and of the joint sharers in any undivided field. Thus, his labor was narrowed as much as possible, to what constituted his proper task; the correct record of the amount and description of soil and crop, with a plan of the area detailed on a map. He was not called upon to exercise any sort of independant action. In case of disputes occurring before him on the spot, when, guided by the parties in attendance, and with the record of shares previously compiled in his hand, he was about to write down any entry, which any one present would object to as incorrect, or as under dispute; he was instructed to leave the column of '*name*' blank, at the same time completing the full record of the field itself. Thus, at once, the Officer deciding the dispute, had a guide as to which were the fields under litigation. After decision, the column of *name* would be filled up. And again, the occurrence of such disputes, during the progress of the measurement, was much narrowed by the fact, that all pending disputes, so far as they could be elicited before the measurement, had been reported for the Officer's decision, during the

compilation of the record, which was to guide the measuring Ameen. In many parts of the district, where the outer lands of the village are light and loose sand, it is useless to expect anything more from the measurement record, than a detail of the state of the cultivation, with the amount in possession of each sharer, during the year of settlement. It is, I fear, impossible to expect that the fields in such sandy spots, will hereafter be distinguishable, as recorded in the map ; for the wind and seasons entirely change their aspect and locality ; land which this season may have been culturable and level, may next season be a sand ridge, entirely unproductive, and the former sand ridge may be a level fruitful field ; such localities are not frequent however ; I rather mention the subject as a contingency, possible hereafter to be met with. Roads have been entered in the map, and Khusreh, bearing separate numbers for the portions comprised within each subdivision of the village, whether Puttees or Tholas. Generally the lands of one estate, are not intermixed with the lands of another estate ; the exceptions to this are only one or two instances, where individual fields in one estate, within which they have been bounded, are the property of owners who reside in the contiguous estate. This great difficulty in the way of a correct measurement, in districts where such an arrangement of the lands exists, I have not encountered in this district.

39th. So convinced have I been, that the degree of accuracy attained in the compilation of the measurement record, completely controls the degree of facility and expedition, with which all future details of the Settlement proceedings are compiled, that I have spared no labor in the measurement—testing process. Whether the details refer to judicial decisions, assessment estimates, or records of rights, the diminution of labor and expense required for these branches of the work, all depends upon the degree of practical utility, derivable from the measurement papers, entered by the Ameen. The gradation of supervision, to which his proceedings were subjected, was very elaborate ; and yet the details are so minute, and each one of so much importance in the after process ; where as is the case throughout the district, the lands are broken up into such small properties, with clusters of sharers in each, all of whose rights have to be recorded upon the basis of the Ameen's

The accuracy of the measurement record.

work ; that no part of it was superfluous. When moving about the villages under measurement, my own attention was always given, rather to inspecting the actual progress of the Ameen's work, witnessing the form in which he made his entries, and seeing that he was attended by the real owners and cultivators of the land under measurement ; and testing likewise the fact, that the Patwary was writing out his papers simultaneously with the Ameen. Then after the Ameen had completed his work, to take the record and test it, after completion. In all the instances where I did finally test it, the result was most satisfactory : but my own time and attention were much more given, to the former intermediate stage of the proceedings. That the people appreciated this mode of proceeding, I had ample cause to perceive, and so ample as to make me regret, that I could not adopt it in every single village. That is, I had no European Assistant, for he could have done it just as well as myself ; and far better if he had been entrusted solely with this branch of the work. There is no operation which we can be called upon to perform, in the whole course of our duties, which so imperatively calls for European superintendence, as the compilation of the details of the field measurement, which is to form the basis of the record of rights and of assessment. If left solely to the care of the native assistant, in the end it may be worked out equally correctly ; but incomplete and erroneous *at the outset*, its errors multiply disputes and Judicial cases, in the after process ; especially when the revenue having been fixed, the amount has to be distributed according to the rights of the parties. In adjusting such disputes ; which would never have been called into existence, had the original measurement record been accurate and complete ; a retrograding process, after the real facts have been elicited, is resorted to, at the expence of endless litigation ; when doubtless in the end, the papers may be duly drawn out. But what additional labor and time this process necessitates ? To obviate it, as far as possible, I purposely extended the testing process ; and the results have amply repaid the additional proportion of this branch of the work.

40th. On completion of the field measurement of a village, the record was

Compilation of the measurement
papers, rent roll, &c.

made over to the Mohurrirs, (who worked by contract,)
to compile the abstract of soils and kinds of produce.

A heading, containing all possible varieties of soil and produce, was given to them and under each heading, they entered the amount of each field, as it was detailed in the Ameen's measurement record. To group together the details of similar villages, for purposes of assessment, then became necessary ; for to work out assessment rates for each village, separately, would be an endless, and, indeed, an useless task. Hence it became necessary, to group together villages of the same apparent capabilities, with a view to treating them all alike. Here the aid of the headmen of the villages, or the Panches, is first called in. Under the Sikhs, the headmen of one or more villages, would be assessors of the yearly revenue, and out turns of crops, for some other neighbouring villages, and thus would they determine the yearly revenue of the whole ilaqua. The pergunnah boundaries being taken as the basis of all classification, the headmen of the pergunnah, in the first instance, were called upon to distribute the villages of their pergunnah, into as many different circles, or chuks, as their distinctive features, in regard to qualities of soil, and fertility of produce, might necessitate. The people themselves usually constituted a sufficient check upon the fairness of this distribution. Some individual cases of partial distribution have been appealed against, and they have been rectified ; but these expressions of dissatisfaction have been very rare. This distribution was under the immediate charge of the Extra Assistant, and was never acted upon till it had received my approval. Local position—that is, the mere fact of villages having been contiguous—has not been the sole or principal guide to the distribution ; that is local position, not as regards the whole district, but only as regards the extent of any single pergunnah, whatever its extent may have been. The description given in para. 8, of the superficial characteristics of the district, account for this fact. The abrupt variation in the nature of the soil, and the sudden prevalence, or total disappearance of sand, would render such a distribution equal to none at all. Thus, the circles of villages, or chuks, being formed ; and the abstracts of soils, and of crops, being completed ; one total would be formed, of all entries under similar headings, for all the villages of each circle. Thus, as it were, a perfect picture of the state of cultivation, as it was during the years of measurement, has been transferred to paper ; and similar soils, and similar crops, having been grouped together, a summary of the whole distribution of sorts of produce and qualities of soil, has been formed. Thus, in

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No. 1.

TES FOR CROPS OF

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No. II.

Name of circle.	Kind of soil.	Name of crop.	Average produce per begha.		Proprietor's right as in No. I.		Value per Rupee.		Total amount of Pro- prietor's right per begha in Rupees.			REMARKS.
			Amount of grain.	Amount of straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Total.	

This Statement is compiled not village by village ; but an abstract of the soils and crops in every village having been formed, each kind of soil being entered, all the crops found in each soil, would be entered in column 3. The crops of which rent is taken in kind, only, are entered in this Statement, the object being to arrive at a fair average money value, for the rent taken in kind, at the fixed rate on the produce, as entered in Statement No. 1. For this two subjects of information are required. First, the average yield of each crop for a series of years ; second, the average price. To obtain the first, statements of average produce, drawn out separately for each circle of villages ; the averages varying highest for the first circle, and lower in proportion to the apparent capabilities of each, for the remaining circles ; were written down at the dictation of the village headmen ; local experience would be called in to test these statements. I myself, when the crops were ripe, have caused different grains in different localities to be cut down, the land measured, and the grain weighed, my notes of the result serving for my own guidance, when these statements came before me for approval. The accurate compilation of these produce statements, is rather a delicate task, and one, in the performance of which, the character of the agricultural population, appeared in strong contrast. In different parts of the district generally, I have found the Jats give in very fair and accurate statements ; but in the pergunnahs in which a motley race of Mussulmans prevails, this has not been altogether the case. Here a good deal of direct interference has been necessitated, and where this interference has been made in these statements, the final rates and village demands have been more arbitrarily fixed than elsewhere ;

and a larger difference is apparent in such cases, in the English statements, between the amount of revenue yielded by the reduced rates, and that which is finally fixed as the proper village assessment. From the details of statement No. 1, the rent rates for crops paying money rates are derived. No rental is complete, unless the village expences have been included in the rate attaching to the crop; hence the separate column bearing that heading, and the column of total, under irrigated and unirrigated crops, contains the full rent rate for each crop. The second statement is entirely for crops paying in kind; the proprietor's share of the whole average produce per begha is detailed in columns 6 and 7. That amount is turned into Rupees, at the average price of each grain, and the total in the last column, gives the money rent rate per begha, which the proprietor may be said, on an average, to derive from crops, of which he takes his share in kind. Having now a money rent rate for every crop, it remains to group them together, in the several kinds of soils. This is set forth in a third statement, the number of headings depending upon the number of divisions of kinds of soils. The whole amount of land of one sort, under cultivation of one crop, multiplied by the rate of that crop, gives the whole rental of that land; and the totals of each crop, in any one kind of soil, in land and money, the latter divided by the former, gives the average rent rate of that kind of soil:—

No. III.

Name of crop.	N Y A Y E E.			R E M A R K S.
	Amount of land.	Rate per begha.	Amount in Rupees.	
				These three headings would be repeated for as many divisions of the soil as it is classified in.

41st. This was the simple process, in soils which bear one crop during the year, for soils bearing two crops in each year, it was found, that if the full rate was adopted for each crop, obtained in the above manner—that is if the rate of the soil bearing two crops in the year, was fixed at the total of the two rates separately deduced as above, such full double rate would be practically too high. It would have amounted, on the average, from ten to twelve rupees per acre. This

The difference of assessment, in regard to the nature of the soil, and its crops.

is accounted for, when the additional labor and expense bestowed upon such soil is considered ; constantly irrigated and manured, all the skill and capital the natives possess, they lavish upon its cultivation. The constant repetition, too, the fact that for a month together, this soil does not remain fallow, tells upon the produce ; the wheat crop grown in this soil, is often surpassed by the produce of a far inferior sort of soil, not manured and unirrigated, which has received its due quantity of rain, and which is fresh under cultivation. Hence, the actual produce of each crop within the year, on the nyayee soil, does not warrant the levy of the full rate of that crop ; accordingly some discretion has been exercised in fixing its rate. Generally, I have taken the full rate of the crops of the rainy season, and one-half of the rate of the spring crops. In some cases, I have taken one-half of the full rates of either crops, to form the yearly rate for this soil. The lands in which sugar cane is grown, I have rated as nyayee lands. Had I separated the two sorts of cultivation, with a view to the preparation of different rates for each ; that is, land in which within the year two crops are grown, and that in which sugar-cane is grown ; a motive to conceal the growth of sugar-cane would have been created. Land which will bear sugar-cane cultivation, will likewise bear two grain crops within the year, and in practice the cultivation is often so alternated. One year the soil would bear Indian corn and wheat, or cotton and carrots, and the next two years the same soil would be cultivated with sugar-cane, and its supplementary crop. In determining the rate for sugar-cane, I have found it necessary to take into consideration the cultivation of two years. Usually, cotton having been cut in October—November, sugar-cane would be planted out in May, and this would be cut in January—February. Thus, in the course of two years, the same land would often be found to bear these two crops. Half of the sum of the rates of each of these two crops, has been taken as the yearly rate for sugar-cane lands.

42nd. Rates thus deduced I have never had to raise. Their tendency has been to range practically above the mark, not below it—and I have been compelled in some cases to lower them ; when, after comparing the rates of one pergunnah with another, and taking into consideration the general circumstances and condition of the two per-

Advantages of such an assessment.

gunnahs, I have come to the conclusion, that there were no facts to warrant so large a difference in the rates, as thus deduced in the abstract they would lead to suppose.

The process of thus deducing separate rates, is undoubtedly laborious, but its advantages are great, and they come into practical use, in the after process of distributing the demand.

43rd. The rentals thus being formed, it only remained for me to decide upon the deduction to be given from the revenue rates and totals. This deduction varies from 25 to 45 per cent. I have adhered to no abstract rule in its adjustment. First and foremost, the consideration of the degree of appropriateness of the prevailing demand in a pergunnah, would be entered upon. If the prevailing demand was generally appropriate, and a deduction of one-third from the pergunnah rental I had formed, tallied generally with the prevailing demand, the revenue rates were formed at a deduction of one-third. Wherever I had cause to give a greater or less deduction than one-third, ample cause would be apparent, from an inspection of the papers above described. In the one case, the proportion of better crops, (those crops which bear the higher rates,) had been lower than in similar tracts elsewhere—or else the average produce statements, had been entered on comparatively a low scale; as in jagheer villages previously unassessed; or when—(it must be remembered I am writing of whole pergunnahs, not of single villages)—the prevailing demand was not so appropriate as to form the standard—and where this has been the case, it has been from over assessment. As a general rule, I have found a deduction of one-third from the rental formed as above, to give a proper and practical pergunnah rate.

44th. Thus, indirectly, it may be said, the people have assessed themselves; how widely their direct assessment of their own Estates, differs from the indirect assessment thus deduced, will appear from the subjoined Statement. By their direct assessment, I mean the actual amount of revenue demand, which previously to my announcing their jummas, they give in as the proper demand for each village. I

Statement showing the demands rental and revenue rates of several pergunnahs.

annex a Statement for each pergunnah of the previous demand, the amount yielded by the rent and revenue rates deduced as I have described above, the jummas given in by the Panches, and the amount actually demanded.

TEHSEEL.	Pergunnah.	Previous Demand.	Total Rental.	Total at revenue rates.	Punch's Demand.	Actual Demand.	Rate per acre on cultivation.
PUKHOWAL. <i>Jagheerdar's Statement.</i>	Akalghur, ...	37,863	57,472	33,429		40,626	1·6·9
	Bussean, ..	18,356	50,423	27,048		23,373	1·2·9
	Pukhowal, ..	43,322	63,382	47,545		45,236	1·6·7
	Goongrana, ..	68,105	96,549	74,460		70,371	1·9·0
	Mulloowdh, ..	1,15,938	1,48,287	87,225	62,008	75,696	1·0·0
JUGRAON.	Bhoondree, ..	9,822	21,373	14,625	9,110	10,856	1·1·6
	Jugraon, ..	61,503	1,33,356	75,669	67,223	67,027	1·5·6
	Sidhwan, ..	23,729	40,588	23,146	22,792	22,906	1·2·10
	Sewuddee, ..	35,126	47,218	35,626	32,671	34,090	1·2·10
	Hutour, ..	41,015	79,514	47,045		44,403	1·3·1
LOODIANNA.	Omaydpoor, ..	16,519	19,591	15,648		15,111	1·9·8
	Dhurtghur, ..	48,894	79,706	46,488	27,814	40,354	1·8·2
	Dakka, ..	13,001	20,126	15,087	9,253	14,048	1·6·5
	Sanewal, ..	77,350	1,18,331	75,601	49,451	67,154	1·9·10
	Loodianna, ..	66,169	1,17,549	74,766	59,798	69,993	1·9·4
	Noorpoor, ..	31,345	70,211	43,509	29,936	36,344	1·4·9
SERAI LUS- KURBE KHAN.	Ootalla, ..	91,230	1,19,824	78,945	68,298	71,217	1·12·1
	Bhilolpoor, ..	48,577	63,509	46,324	38,651	41,438	1·9·3
	Khunna, ..	2,03,703	2,56,814	1,72,908	1,53,320	1,51,104	2·3·9
	TOTAL, ..	10,54,567	16,03,823	10,35,094		9,41,347	1·7·4

* N. B.—In the pergunnahs first assessed, the Panches' jummas were not entered in a tabular form hence the blank entries.

45th. The rates thus deduced, cannot be said to give more than the result for each village of a certain standard, so modified and arranged, as to approach as nearly as possible to the condition of each village. Still, the nature of the rates, being, to a certain extent, general, not special, necessitates many variations, in the actual demand allotted to certain villages. The causes of this variation, where it occurs, I have detailed in the remarks attached to the village Statements No. III.

46th. The consideration of the caste of the cultivating community, has generally entered into the arrangement of the villages into classes or circles ; no village cultivated by Hindoo Rajpoots, or by Mahomedans, is assessed at the highest rates. In the beet lands, where all are bad cultivators with the exception of the Raeus, no such consideration is called for. The population is so generally Jat, that where they are Jats, in the remarks in the English Statements, no special allusion is made to the caste ; any other caste is specially noted. In the orders of Government directing me to report upon the Ventura jagheer, the assessment of such classes as Mussulman Rajpoots, at low rates, was remarked to be a " class view, which is a mere concession to laziness and pride." Undoubtedly, without any other cogent reason, merely to graduate the assessment of any part of the country, so as to afford encouragement to the idle, would be an outrageous course. But when we come to look into the circumstances attending the different castes who occupy the soil, other and sufficiently cogent reasons do exist. I have already adverted to the manifest difference in Estates possessed by different castes ; what we assess, are the assets of an Estate. The character and capabilities of the cultivators, are every bit as much a part of the assets of an Estate, as are the soil and water on it to be worked by them. Assess, for instance, a Hindoo Rajpoot, equally with the rest, and no improved cultivation of the Estate is the result ; his affection for his hereditary lands will drive him to the perpetration of any degree of crime, wherewith to supply the means of liquidating the increased demand upon him, unable as he is to meet it by any superior degree of skill and industry, he can bring to bear upon the cultivation of his lands.

17th. In some of the finely cultivated Jat villages, I have been compelled to give a decrease upon the amount yielded by the rates, from the fact that *all* the lands in the village were under cultivation ; there was no fallow land, or no pasturage land, the cattle being fed from cultivated produce. Had the full rate been levied upon the whole of the land, clearly the demand would be very heavy : indeed impractically so ; and I have modified it in such cases. Where fallow or pasturage lands exist, I have included them by a low rate, generally of two-fifths of the cultivation rate for fallow, and of one-half of the rate for fallow, for pasturage lands, in consideration of the village assets.

In fixing the land revenue, there are two modes of setting about the task. One with the determination to assess the Estate at the most the soil can produce. This course is irrespective of the interests of the occupying community. The soil is capable of yielding such an out-turn ; of this out-turn the fair Government demand is, say two-fifths ; and this amount must be taken. Where this has been the course pursued, the collections may possibly be made without balances, but then how many of the original communities are retained in unimpaired possession ? Whole estates, or parts of every Estate, will have passed into possession of farmers, for a term of twelve years ; these farmers hold on for a year or two, when they too will disappear : the whole Estate or part a of it, is sold ; the purchaser is a mere speculator ; he collects the rents of one or more crops ; then he too disappears : and thus the term of Settlement wears away. The other course is, to weigh the estimated proceeds of the estate, with the means of the community in possession, and so to modify the one with the other, as to leave the occupants a contented and thriving element in the State. In the first system, the only considerations are the abstract value of the Estate, and the state of the general market, for speculation in Estates. In the second system, which I have invariably endeavoured to pursue, the future well being and undisturbed possession of the proprietary community now in possession, are considered as necessary conditions to the appropriateness of the demand now fixed. In one or two instances, where it has been proved that these conditions have not been duly observed, the demand has been

subsequently reduced ; but curiously these cases, with one exception, have been villages in which the previous demand was exceedingly high ; the rates shewed a very large decrease, and the state of the village, and of the outstanding balances, had led me to fix a sum somewhat in excess of that fixed by the rates ; but still far below that of the previous demand. In these villages, I have been compelled, after a year's interval, to reduce the demand, at least to a level with the amount shewn by the rates. In this part of the country, however, the seasons must control the yearly revenue management of the district. However accurate and complete the Settlement arrangements may be ; none that I have made, would I attempt to place beyond the influence of the seasons. The demand must have been fixed at a mere nothing, to place it beyond the question of ; whether or not, for a term of thirty years, it can be collected without remissions, for failure of rains : and this applies especially to the western pergunnahs of the district—those adjoining Rae-Kote, and Ferozepore. The Statement in para. 14, presents, at one view, the comparative state of well irrigation throughout the district. Pergunnahs Akalghur, Bussean, Pukhowal, Hutour, Jugraon, Sewuddee, must be tenderly treated in bad seasons, such as that of this year 1853. Besides, the people hitherto have only known that mode of assessment, which solely depended upon the out-turn of the season. With the exception of a fixed money demand, (and that usually for a term of not more than three years,) for such crops as sugar-cane and cotton, which can be regulated by well irrigation : there was no permanently fixed demand in any village ; the people were never oppressed by what the Sikhs took as mere land revenue ; it was the heap of additional cesses levied by the Sikhs, which ground them down—and if we have relinquished these oppressive cesses ; we must not do our best to nullify the benefit so conferred, by a blind and indiscriminate levy of a permanent revenue, however deliberately it may have been fixed, or however readily it may have been accepted ; without allowing modifications for seasons of a total failure of the necessary rains.

48th. The villages which have been assessed progressively are very few ;
the amount of the first year's demand is 7,41,718 Rupees, and of the full demand, 7,46,208 Rupees (Government share.)—The people were decidedly against progressive jummas. On my

Villages assessed progressively.

naming a progressive demand, after a little consultation, they immediately named the enhanced sum which they would give at once, to obviate the gradual increase; such offers I generally accepted. Again, where the villages were assessed, so erroneously high, as completely to have prostrated the strength of the community, I have given temporarily, (generally, for five years,) a further decrease; beyond the amount of the decrease, shewn by what was considered a fair demand.

49th. The villages which have been given in farm, amount to three, they are all special cases. In one village, Buggeh Buru, in
 Farmed villages. pergunnah Noorpoor, Tehseel Loodiana, the Mussulman Rajpoots of the adjoining village, obtained a decree for the proprietorship against the Raen cultivators in possession. The Raens had agreed to the juma, the Rajpoots refused it; the consequence was, the latter have been recorded, as proprietors, with the allowance of 5 per cent. on the revenue; but the Raens continue responsible for the Government demand. This case is merely an adaptation of things to existing rules, to say that the village is let in farm, it would be simpler and more correct to say, that the Rajpoots having been decreed the proprietary rights, but having refused to accept the juma fixed, have received a Biswadaree allowance of 5 per cent., I apprehend that after the lapse of twelve years, the term of the nominal farming lease, no change in their relative positions will take place. Two villages in pergunnah Sewuddee have been given in farm; Byrsal, a rent-free village, to the Sodde Mafeedar, and Majree, which until recent orders was likewise rent-free, to the former Mafeedar, Kadir Bux of Tilwundee. In both these cases, the proprietary community preferred to adhere to the custom, hitherto prevalent in their villages, that of paying in kind, by division of the produce. The right of collecting at fixed rates from the proprietors, and of paying, or appropriating the Government demand, is all the Mafeedars, who are thus farmers, possess. The farming leases gives them no further proprietary rights, and after the expiry of the term, it will be optional for the communities to engage directly with Government. These are all the cases of transfer of the right, of paying the Government revenue in whole villages, which have occurred during the Settlement operations.

50th. The records of all rent-free lands, contain the amount of revenue chargeable to the amount of land forming the case; while the revenue of those lands only has been included in the Government demand, which have been resumed. Of cases not including whole villages, 1,972 cases have been adjudicated upon; the details will appear from the subjoined Statement :—

DETAIL OF RENT FREE CASES.									
<i>For life.</i>		<i>For two or more lives.</i>		<i>For term of Settlement.</i>		<i>In Perpetuity.</i>		<i>Resumed.</i>	
Land in acres.	Revenue.	Land.	Revenue.	Land.	Revenue.	Land.	Revenue.	Land.	Revenue.
4,645	6,674	Nil.	Nil.	5,662	8,569	4,599	6,667	1,735	2,108

It has been only on the clearest proofs, that the Maffeedars have been recorded as proprietors of their rent-free lands: or where the land has been resumed, that Settlement has been made with them--the *prima facie* condition of such lands being, that they were the property in common, either of the whole village, or of that sub-division of the village, in which the lands were situated.

51st. Thus, the assessment having been fixed, the first task was to distribute it amongst the co-parcenary community, according to their rights, and in a manner so as to leave no dispute unadjusted. The method of this distribution, and the degree of difficulty encountered in its adjustment, depend entirely on the form of tenure prevailing in the village. In *zemindaree* villages, the whole amount is written against the names of the proprietors, undivided and undistributed; all that is done, being to record against the name of each proprietor, if more than one, the proportion of his share in the joint property. These villages, however, as stated in para. 17, only amount to 34 in the whole district. In *Putteedaree* villages, which number 19, the land and its quota of Revenue being divided among the heads of each share, who seldom number more than half-a-dozen, the process of distribution extends so far, as to allot the due amount of Revenue to each sub-

division of the villages. Each sub-division of the village then, so far as it goes, may assume the form of zemindaree villages, as applied to the whole village ; and each puttee, or share, is usually a perfect zemindaree tenure ; that, is where the greater part or all of the cultivation, is in the hands of non-proprietary cultivators, the proprietors reaping the whole rental, dividing it among themselves, according to their ancestral shares, and paying out of it the Government demand, for which they are jointly responsible. The process of distribution assumes a very different character, where the tenure is Bhyachara. Here, the village is broken up into many sub-divisions ; each sub-division is possessed by a proprietary brotherhood, all of whose rights in the soil, whatever may be the amount of land each proprietor possesses, being equal one with the other. Here, the distribution is to be made, first for each sub-division of the village, next for each proprietor's share in each sub-division ; frequently the distribution for each proprietor's share supplies that for each sub-division of the village, and then the process is simplified, but this is not always the case. One method of distribution may be adopted for each division of the village ; while the internal distribution in each sub-division, may be differently effected. The wishes of the community, (and where they were divided, the decision of the dispute thus far formed, the first matter for arbitration,) have always determined the method of distribution. Hitherto, under the Sikh rule, and under the Summary Settlement, the only guide the people possessed, to the equalization of the demand amongst themselves, was the amount of ancestral share possessed by each. This amount was currently reckoned in ploughs, and fractions of ploughs ; being almost completely an abstract computation, the compilation of the field measurement records supplying full details of the extent and qualities of soil, and irrigation, it has now furnished the materials, for a comparison of each proprietor's actual possession, with his nominal ancestral share ; and this comparison elucidating the usurpation of one sharer, the fraud of another, and supplying, generally, endless sources of complaint to the aggrieved, or the discontented, forms the scene of the final struggle in the Settlement operations. Once get clear of this distribution, and the village is settled. If each proprietor shares alike with his brethren in the wells, and in the proportion of the twenty-four hours, during

which he is entitled to draw water therefrom, for purposes of irrigation, in such cases, usually, the mode of distribution is uniform and simple. The amount of land equivalent to a plough having been adjusted, according to the standard of the field measurement, the distribution has been made, either on the plough and its fractions, or on the Begha. Here, moreover, each sharer must possess his share of the better soils—those around the village which yield two crops, the nyayee lands: not that all their shares must be equal, but that according to their respective shares, they possess, with the bad, their proportion of the better land. Where the resources of the village are not thus distributed, but where one sub-division of the whole Estate, or some class of the proprietors, own fewer wells, or an unequal proportion of the better soils; then that sub-division, or that class of proprietors, have claimed a distribution of the Government demand, according to the details of the area in their possession, as recorded in the measurement papers, and according to the rates allotted to the details of the area, in the assessment papers. This is the form of distribution, in which the work of the Settlement Office, is brought to bear the most directly upon the internal administration of the village, throughout the term of Settlement. In other cases, the people having accepted the demand offered to them, have adhered to their own primitive mode of administration, the only change being, that the land measurement has been defined and adapted to a certain standard. But now they give up their former constitution, and accept not only the new demand, but the frame work upon which this new demand has been constructed. I have generally found, that the details of the area, as derived from the Aameens' papers, have effectually provided for the adoption of this mode of distribution, without the necessity of subsequent correction. In special cases, where parties have brought forward objections, the papers have been re-tested on the spot, and the necessary corrections have been made. The amount of land contained in each field, the quality of its soil, the fact whether it is irrigated or unirrigated, as specified in the measurement records, form the basis of this distribution. Then again, as regards the rates; if the whole demand was precisely the amount yielded by the rates, then the rates of each soil give the quota of each proprietor's revenue, varying as the quality and amount of the land in his possession varied. If the whole

demand fixed upon the whole village, exceeded or fell short of the total of the rates, the rates for each soil required for the distribution of the demand, would similarly exceed, or fall short of, those rates. These rates for distribution, often thus fell lower than the original assessment rates in the papers. I do not remember any case in which they exceed them, except for this special reason, that the lands held in common tenure by the village community, were exempted from the rates, so that whatever proportion of the assessment of the whole village, had fallen upon these common lands, that amount, in the village distribution, had to be added to the rates of the soils. Where this occasion arose, there would necessarily be a difference involving an increase, between the rates at which soils had been assessed in forming the Government demand, and those rates by which the people levied it among themselves; the equivalent to such increase being, that the common lands remained excluded from the rates. Meanwhile, in either case, the original scale of difference between the rates had been preserved. Cases have been very rare, in which the majority of the community deciding for a summary distribution per Begha, any one member has claimed an assessment for his own lands, at the rates. In one case of this sort, it was clearly proved, that the claimant for the rates, although his share in the wells was equal with the rest, had, at time of measurement, wilfully neglected to irrigate the full proportion of his lands, thinking by so doing, to obtain a reduced quota of assessment, whereas his wilful neglect furnished the reason for disallowing his claim, and he was assessed with the rest at the uniform rate.

52nd. Along the northern line of the district, there are villages in which

The distribution made in certain villages owing to their local position. a peculiar distribution of the demand has been made, owing to the circumstances of their local position.

The lands of these villages are partly on the high bank, lands which are not subject to fluctuation from the action of the river, and partly on the low levelad joining the main stream, the whole extent of these lands varying more or less from the river's action, in quality and extent, every year. In quality, as well-as extent, for there are two ways in which culturable land may be gained or lost from the river; it may be entirely cut away, its place occupied by water, or it may be overlaid with a deposit of sand; it may be entirely gained from what was

previously water, or what was formerly sand may now be overlaid with a deposit of culturable soil. In these villages, two sets of rates are adopted, one for the upper lands, and one for the lower. All the proprietors, according to the amount of their respective shares, possess property in the upper lands, and in the lower; the action of the river necessitates a constant repartition of the lands, and a consequent re-adjustment of the rates on the lower lands, but the distribution of the upper lands remains undisturbed; thus there is a double constitution in these villages, just as their lands partake of a double character.

53rd. This explanation of the mode of distributing the demand, only affects the proprietors themselves. An equally difficult question arose, as to the rates at which non-proprietary cultivators were to be assessed. The result of Sikh management was, that proprietors and non-proprietors all were assessed alike, with the sole exception of the inamdars; this has been fully explained in para. 17. But the people have begun to perceive, whereas that formerly whereas there was no clear profit admitted to be the distinctive right of the proprietor in the soil; that now the Government demand has been so limited, as to leave such profit clearly defined. To form my rental, a very trifling excess to the proportion of the crop the Sikhs themselves took as the Government demand, has been generally adopted. Now the difference between the rentals and the revenue totals, has been relinquished an amount averaging nearly thirty per cent. Whose right is it to enjoy this difference? Clearly it is the right of the proprietors, and not the non-proprietary cultivators. In some cases, where the people have understood this, and where, perhaps, my assessment was undoubtedly moderate, the proprietors have insisted upon the full rent-rates being recorded against their tenants; but in a large proportion of cases, the tenants still remain rated at the same rates with the proprietors. It will be seen, that in the arrangement of this matter, the decision was for a state of things which was to ensue; the people had not yet experienced the circumstances calling for the new arrangement, and hence, in the majority of cases, when the people were called upon, to record the rates between themselves as proprietors, and their tenants, I very much question, whether they understood what they had to decide; whether they had formed any correct idea of the

Statistics of the different modes
of distributing the demand.

distinction of rights which could call for a distinction of rates. As hitherto they had known the distinction of rights, only thus far, that their tenants could not, of their own act, sell or alienate their lands, so they were contented to abide by no wider distinction. I had one very signal proof of the ignorance of the people in this direction; it occurred in the commencement of my operations, and was a sign, not so much of the ill-will with which they regarded the settlement proceedings, as of the doubt and want of confidence with which they looked upon them; it was in pergunnah Pukowal, the first brought under measurement, and I am convinced, that as the proceedings advanced, this feeling, of which this instance was an index, entirely wore away. The field measurement had been completed, the Ameen had left the village, I visited it one morning, and the Lumburdars and Putwary were standing round me. I was examining the Putwary's copy of the measurement record, and I asked him, if he had commenced the abstract of it, (the khatianee,) he replied that he had, but that a difficulty had arisen. In the holding of one of the Lumburdars, a tenant, who had been a cultivator for a number of years, had been absent at the time of measurement, and the fields he had hitherto cultivated, had been entered in the Lumburdar's own name, as the cultivator; but that now the tenant having returned, and resumed his cultivation, the Putwary very properly inquired, whose name he was to enter under the heading of cultivator, in the Abstract—the tenants, or the proprietors? I asked the Lumburdar, how it came, that this tenant should have been absent, just when his presence was most required, and, after a little hesitation, he confessed, that it was through fear that his own name and rights as proprietor, would not have been recorded, if the cultivation had been found in the hands of his tenants, that he had caused this tenant to be absent from the village, at time of measurement. I assured him of his error; and by issuing general orders, that this, and other such matters, should be explained to the people, such doubts and misgivings in their minds soon gave way. But this will illustrate the sort of difficulty encountered, in the way of establishing any thing new. If so much obstacle, through sheer ignorance and nothing else, existed, as to the actual disclosure of what really did exist, when the Government demand was at a deduction of from one-third to one-fourth from the rental, and the proprietors.

claimed an enhanced rate from their tenants, when compared with the rate at which they themselves were assessed, the rental rate was fixed as the tenants rate, whenever the Government demand was at a larger decrease than one-third from the rental, a similar decrease from it was made; so that in no case do the tenants' rates exceed the proprietor's, by more than one-third of the whole, or one-half of the proprietor's rate. I apprehend, that as the 'new order of things' comes to be understood by the people, claims to receive an enhanced rate from their tenants; on the part of the proprietors, will multiply; the settlement papers will be referred to, and it will be seen, that the tenants were similarly rated with the proprietors. It remains for superior authority to decide, how far such claims, as they arise, may be admitted to a hearing, during the term of settlement; as it is apparent; that the grounds on which such claims may subsequently arise, have not been fully adjusted, simply because the people have not clearly understood their own position. I think they should be admitted to a hearing, and that orders should be passed upon them; otherwise it only remains to uphold the statu quo of the settlement papers. This however only alludes to a possible contingency, especially in the villages first settled, for in a number of instances, these rights have been distinctly arbitrated upon; and recorded.

54th. I have mentioned that the lands held in common, in the majority of instances, have remained out of the distribution of the demand. These lands are usually cultivated by non-proprietary cultivators, whether hereditary, or tenants at will, and whether residents of the village, or of neighbouring villages; sometimes a proprietor cultivates a portion of them; but then as regards these lands, his proprietary rights do not exist. Upon whatever extent of them he may cultivate, he has been rated as the other non-proprietary cultivators of the village, were rated.

55th. In addition to the actual revenue paid to Government, there are other payments to be made by the community, which form an equally permanent demand; these are the Road Fund of one per cent., the Putwary's pay of 8 rupees 2 annas per cent., and the Lumburdar's pay of 5 per cent. In the record containing the distribution of

Lands held in common.

Other taxes than the Government Revenue.

assessment, these items have been included in one total, with the Government revenue allotted to each sharer. Where the non-proprietory cultivators pay at proprietor's rates, they too would pay these items, in addition to the Government revenue; where the tenants pay at rent-rates, the proprietor, receiving his full rents from the tenants, would pay, from the proceeds, the amount of their extra dues chargeable to the land in possession of the tenant. Hitherto, under Sikh management, and under the summary settlement, these dues so long as they existed, would be levied by the community with other incidental village expences, the amount varying every year; the mode of realization being by a yearly rate, in proportion to holdings, and, generally, for such an amount, as they might reach, after deducting the village income, as derived from the produce of the common lands, and of the sale of wood. The management of this yearly account, has been in the hands of the headmen, and of the Putwary, and often of the former alone, for in many villages under the Sikhs, there was no Putwary.

I found that of all the disturbing causes to the even management of the village affairs, none was so prominent as this mode of administering this account; constant quarrels occurred in its adjustment between the Lumburdars and the body of the proprietors. Hence, any plan to diminish its amount, and consequent importance, would be so far an improvement; accordingly, the items enumerated above, in as much as they formed a permanent annual demand, I struck out the sum forming the annual account of village expences, (the mulva), and I have limited it to as few headings as possible: the most frequent items occurring are included in the following statement, as well the items of village general income, as of expenditure, the Putwary's duty being to prepare such a form as this every year:—

Receipt:				EXPENDITURE.							
Produce of common lands under cultivation.	Produce of jungle and waste land in common	Tax on resident non-cultivators.	Total.	Diet of Lumburdars attending courts.	Payment of pona.	Payment of Markaru.	Charity and Religion.	Fine.	Total.	Surplus.	Balance.

Formerly the Putwary, who has usually a shop in the village, being both secretary and treasurer to the fund, monopolised the expenditure of grain, and other articles chargeable to the village accounts ; now, some other resident shopkeeper in the village, has been recorded as the party with whom these dealings will be carried on.

56th. I have before mentioned, that all proprietors possess equal rights in the soil, the only difference among them, arising from their connection with the management of the village affairs in relation to Government. The " Inam " mentioned in para. 17, was very arbitrarily given away by the Sikhs ; still, under the Summary Settlement, all the Lumburdars had been Inamdars ; and they still continued to receive an income on the revenue, to the same extent as had been the custom under the Sikh management. Not only the Lumburdars, but many other members of the community, received some small payment under this heading. Undoubtedly, originally, these, other than Lumburdars, only received it through the Lumburdars ; still the right to its receipt had grown to be hereditary, and I found it generally a source of much litigation in the villages, between the present Lumburdars and other members of the community, who, not being closely allied to the Lumburdars of the day, encountered some difficulty in realising their shares of the Inam, laying claims to its hereditary receipt. These cases, and the appeals growing out of them, led to a correspondence on the subject. Here was clearly an existing right. The Lumburdars transacting the village affairs with Government, it had been ruled, were, henceforth, in place of the inam, to receive five per cent. on the revenue. Out of this amount, they could never be called upon to distribute any portion to others of the community, who were not Lumburdars, but who previously had been in possession of a portion of the inam. I was inclined to provide for the maintenance of the rights of these parties, by so distributing the revenue, that instead of falling upon all the co-parceners equally, it should fall, at somewhat a reduced rate, on the former recipients of any portion of the Inam ; the amount of the reduction upon the general rate, varying in proportion to the portion of Inam hitherto received, and controlled by a comparison of that portion, with the amount of revenue such recipient should be charged with ; for it did not appear to me expedient, that any of the proprietors should continue, as in some cases, hitherto, in receipt of a larger pay-

ment from the Inam, than they had revenue to pay. The result of the correspondence, however, was, that this proposed course was overruled; and it was determined not to make any allowance, of any sort, on account of the former mode of distributing the Inam. There is no doubt this has caused some dissatisfaction; very partial, however, as the parties concerned are not very numerous. I am inclined to compare it with the state of things subsequently described in the Peshawur Division, where the "Muwajibdars" as they are called, have been held entitled to receive an allotment of the revenue, thus modified, with regard to the rates assigned to the general body of the sharers. However, I have here mentioned this subject, as regards this district, to account for the dissatisfaction of such parties, where it may be expressed; any adjustment of the matter now would be impracticable.

57th. The Lumberdars, as a general rule, have been appointed one for each primary Division of the village, or Puttee.

Appointment of Lumberdars.

There have been many claimants for the office in every village. In many cases, the people have endeavoured to get them appointed for every second subdivision of the village, or thoke. The selection has been made in favor of the ancient hereditary headmen, and in the election of them, with a view to eliciting the wishes of the majority; not however that the decision of the choice has been made solely thereby; the whole community has been polled, as to all claimants, their votes being recorded in the record of the appointment of the Lumberdars of every village. The Lumberdars, and no others, have been recorded as sharers in the amount of remuneration; their respective shares have been fixed and recorded. Usually, they themselves adjusted these shares; wherever disputes called for special orders, the decision was based upon the amount of revenue assigned to the subdivision of the village, which each Lamberdar represented. In some rare instances, the former recipients of Inam, still Lumberdars, to a larger amount than their shares of the remuneration or Puchotra, now reached, and holding such allowances under special grants, have been upheld in possession for life. With the exception of these payments, which form a deduction from the Government demand, the revenue remains untouched by the Inam, in any shape. The Inam may be said to have been abolished. In its

stead, the allowance of 5 per cent. upon the Government demand, has been fixed, as remuneration to the village representatives, the Lumberdars ; this amount is not in the form of a deduction from the Government revenue. I have considered it a part of village expences, though, in as much as it forms a permanent item, it has been included in one total, with the rate which yields the Government revenue ; and it forms no longer an item in the yearly village accounts.

58th. Thus the demand having been fixed and distributed, in a mode adapted to the prevailing tenure in each village, the rule of future administration remained to be defined, more especially with a view to the contingency of balances, accruing either in the whole village, or in any subdivision of it ; abstract reasoning on individual cases does not lead us to a correct conclusion on this head.

Provision is to be made, not for a series of tenant farmers, as in an English village, the property of one great lord of the manor, but for a compact community of proprietary cultivators, most tenacious of there rights in the soil, and most scrupulous of any interference beyond the ordinary demand of an apportioned Government Revenue. Some men at Bombay have thought differently. Intent upon contingencies which may befall individual cases in the community, they lose sight of the admirable strength hereditarily enjoyed by the corporate body, unimpaired, too, under all sorts of extraneous onslaughts ; and clinging to partial injuries which must befall individual members of the community, they bring the crushing withering influence of a direct Government agency, to bear upon the yearly administration of a single *field* ! Just as well might a state, peculiarly desirous of doing its duty in educating its subjects, discard the idea of establishing and supporting genenral schools of instruction, and ordain that a special state teacher must be attached to every infant, as soon as it can articulate. And that field, not a single plot of, land divided off according to local distinctions, but a field admirably quadrangled off, to suit the convenience of the survey. What is a good foundation for the correct computation of angular distances and superficial area, must best suffice, say they, for the basis of the future revenue administration. To me it seems unreasonable to expect, that, practically, the arbitration of all the variety of suits growing out of Indian tenures, could be well administered, with the details of the settlement proceedings based upon so ar-

Division of the land, for the purpose of
survey and revenue administration.

tificial a standard ; for the adoption of which they had been called upon to abandon all their hereditary notions of what their fields consisted of. The individual case, too, is incomplete. A village community

Para. 9 Bombay Report.

consists of individual interests, predisposed, and willing to merge individual deficiencies in the common interest, to preserve common rights in its dealing with Government, which rights are of immense value to the community, inasmuch as they preserve it from all interference on the part of the subordinate revenue functionaries of Government, so long as the community, by their representatives, discharge their duty. It is admitted, that it is of much importance, that the existing state of things in any village should be as little interfered with, as conveniently practicable. Notwithstanding this, it having been determined, that the fields, as they are in the village area, were not best adapted to the execution of the survey, and the compilation of the assessment, arbitrary fields are knocked up, such as best produce a nice map. This distribution of the village lands, too, affords a ready means of estimating the total assessment of the village. It is not thought necessary to re-distribute this assessment upon the lands of the village, as they actually exist in the village, so as to interfere with the existing state of things as little as possible. No, so far only to interfere, as to compile all subsequent details, and records, upon the manufactured fields as they exist upon the Surveyor's Field Map, is thought a mere matter of practical convenience. A scheme so propounded must be a Survey Settlement it cannot be a Revenue Settlement. Based on artificial materials, it may lead to an accurate amount of revenue, but it cannot produce the means of hereafter administering the details connected with the collection of the revenue, and with the suits at law, growing out of the rights depending upon the soil. For the conduct of this field revenue administration, what a string of officials must be required !—what a constant inspection of every field in the village !—an inspection twice every year at least ! Above all, how little harrassed by the constant visitations of the Tehseel peons must be the community of a village so administered. Or may be the headmen of the village act for Government ; they superintend these field inspections. If this is a part of their duty ; no wonder that the land revenue of Bombay is frittered away in inams and Chowdree's pay. Again, under the Bombay system, is joint responsibility done away with ? I doubt it. For it seems to me that, inasmuch as the Bombay fields are not what

in reality are separate fields, but parcels of land conveniently marked off, and called so, to suit the survey, the system of joint responsibility is done away with, only as regards the whole village. Still existing; it is contracted within the limits of a field—thus the principle and its operation still exist; but its sphere has been narrowed; and just in proportion to the degree of its contraction, so has it been indefinitely multiplied. Where there would have been one joint responsibility for the whole village, there is now a separate joint responsibility for as many artificial fields in the village, as it has suited the survey to create.

59th. The system of joint responsibility then here remains. Any member of the cultivating community falling into balances, it is the right, first of his kinsmen to claim his holding, and pay the revenue affixed to it. His relations declining, or there being none, the defaulter's lands become the common property of the sub-division of the village in which they are situated; all the sharers in that sub-division being, according to their shares, alike interested in the property. Should they refuse it, the Lumberdar alone of that sub-division, has a right to claim it. Some officers, in their Settlement proceedings, uphold the Lumberdar's primary right to take up a defaulter's holding; the whole body of sharers, in that puttee, not being held to have the right. In such cases, the rate for village expences yearly levied, is left uncontrolled; and the Lumberdar making good the Government Revenue at all seasons, keeps his reckoning of profit and loss in this yearly account of village expences; in favorable seasons, levying such an enhanced rate as would cover all his losses in bad seasons.* This ill-defined management of the yearly village rate is a constant source of turmoil and confusion in the village—and I have not made any provision of this nature. The amount of the yearly expences is graduated on a scale according to the amount of the revenue. In a village paying up to 500 Rupees; at five per cent., up to 1,000 Rupees; at four per cent., up to 1,500 Rupees at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and to 2,000 Rupees, at 3 per cent., and from 2,000 Rupees and upwards, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This amount is only to be exceeded on special grounds applicable to the circumstances of any one year, and the excess being authorised by the District Officer. The body of sharers in the sub-division have the first right

Revenue Defaulters.

* Ex: gr: In the Banda District in the N. W. P.

(after his relations as above stated,) to claim the defaulter's lands; they, refusing before the ownership, leaves the sub-division of the village, in which the lands are situated, the Lumberdar has the right of taking them up. But in either case, whether the whole body, or the Lumberdar alone, becomes the proprietor, the only source from which they can derive the adjustment of the risk they undergo, rests in the lands they have assumed; the revenue these lands bear, they have become responsible for, and the profit or loss attending the cultivation is theirs. If the Lumberdar, too, refuses them any other sub-division, or the whole village, jointly, may become the proprietors of the share in question. And it is not until the whole village jointly, and every individual sharer singly, has rejected the vacant property, that it falls to the District Officer's duty, to provide for the management of the lands, by a farming lease, or sale. In the ordinary course of things, the extreme resource of the Government officer's interference can be expected to occur, only when the amount of revenue allotted to the land in question, is so high as to have destroyed its worth; that is, as to leave to any one undertaking its cultivation, no portion of remunerating profit. Clearly, the Settlement being completed, no land so circumstanced should any where turn up; no land such, that in the clear absence of all collusion to force a reduction of revenue, a ready and willing applicant is not forthcoming either in the village itself, or in those immediately adjoining it, ready and willing as he should be, from the clear profit derivable from its occupation. नयन

A Tehseeldar reporting a balance, should be called upon for a minute report of the cause of balance; stating the fact, whether or not the defaulter's sharer's consent to make good the balance on receipt of his land; such trifling causes, at the outset, are found to upset the management of these large co-parcenary villages, that it is a great object to arrive, and that without any delay, at the primary cause of disarrangement.

The Lumburdars are chiefly appointed to aid in furnishing this and such like information, and the Tehseeldar has them constantly at his hand.

60th. The mode of distributing the demand has been stated; it remains to consider what provision has been made for a re-distribution of the demand, when the occasion may arise during the term of Settlement. The summary and final condition for

As to the re-distribution of the demand should occasion require it.

Bhyachara villages, recorded in the settlement proceedings of some districts, that now and for ever, the demand each proprietor has to pay, has been determined and re-corded for the whole period of Settlement, without the privilege of a general redistribution, in some villages, has been the cause, not only of much confusion, but of much injury, to the communities. Throughout my proceedings, I have endeavoured, as much as possible, to avoid the introduction of any arbitrary arrangements to apply to future events. Accordingly I endeavoured to elicit, if possible, the wishes of the people generally on this head, to ascertain from them what rule would best provide for the future adjustment of a re-distribution of the demand. I have found that they could not get beyond the fact of the present arrangement. They were called upon for an opinion upon a state of things which, as applied to the Settlement and its introduction among them, of course they had never yet experienced. And not having experienced it, this was the cause they gave for not being able to give any opinion.

They stated no wishes in the matter, and I have not attempted to frame any arbitrary rule of my own. This much I have recorded in the papers, and it is a rule consonant with the wishes of the people, that as regards any individual proprietor and the amount of revenue recorded against him, for any improvement he may effect on his lands, for any well he may dig, or generally for the result of any increased skill or capital he may bring to bear upon the cultivation of his holding, the community will have no claim against him, to admit them into a share of the profits; the Government, on account of such improvements, does not increase it's demand during the term of Settlement, and the adoption of a like improvement is open to all. Still, as regards the whole of a community, or the majority, not in point of numbers, but of property, I am inclined to think, that circumstances may arise, which may necessitate a re-distribution of the demand upon that effected at time of Settlement. The nature of those circumstances after inquiry, can alone furnish a guide to the orders it may be advisable to pass, for allowing or disallowing the re-distribution. I shall content myself with a strong recommendation, that those circumstances should obtain a careful hearing; and that no summary order, in any such case, should be passed, that the distribution made at time of Settlement must stand, and that no other can be effected. The parties should always bear the expence of a new distribution. At the same time

it must be borne in mind, that it will be of immense advantage to all parties, if possible, to uphold the arrangements now made, throughout the term of Settlement. In localities where a large proportion of the land is uncultivated, a redistribution of the assesment, as the cultivation increases to any large extent, may be advantageous to the community, but in this district this cause cannot be said to exist; the uncultivated land bearing so low a proportion to the cultivated. As above stated, in the case of any proprietor building a new well on his own land, he does not become liable for any increased payment, so during the term of Settlement, any one sharer, with the consent of all others enjoying an interest in such land, adding to his own cultivation from the uncultivated waste land, the common property of the whole village, or of any subdivision, will be liable to Government, only for the payment of the rate fixed upon that land as waste, at time of assesment; in this case, where the rate attaching to the waste land held in common, has been apportioned among the sharers, as stated in paragraph 51, the proprietor taking this land into cultivation, always with the consent of his partners, now becomes liable for the amount he recorded against the land he has brought under cultivation. Thus the former amount defrayed by the sharers jointly, will have to be diminished: this, where it happens, will cause a disturbance in the distribution of the assesment recorded in the Settlement papers; but the amount will be so small, that I should be inclined to retain the Settlement distribution, and to place the amount, whatever it may be, as a refund to be made by the proprietor who has taken the land into cultivation: this refund to form an item in the heading No. 1 of the account of village expences, as stated in paragraph 55.

61st. If, ordinarily, one sharer's holding increases, it can be no matter of doubt, whence the land he now holds in excess has come; there is no land unrecorded; and there is no culturable land which does not bear it's proportion of the Government demand. If one man's land increases, and he withholds the increased payment attaching thereto, either the claim against him of the man whose land has decreased, will bring to light the defaulter; or if that man have altogether disappeared, the Village Putwarree must be called upon to disclose the real state of things. Still, in communities predisposed to quarrel among themselves, and I fancy if there are any so inclined, they are fewer in number and

Each men's land is recorded, with the amount he possesses.

less violent in their animosities here than in most other districts, such facts as these would not be disclosed till they were sought for; what at the outset was a small disturbing cause, is allowed to lie concealed, and works its way, until the whole fabric of the community is involved in difficulties,

62nd. The Judicial work, under the orders constituting the Settlement office a Court for the decision of Civil Suits regarding land, has added much to the completeness of the settlement records. In the early stage of the preparation of any particular record, particularly the abstract of the measurement record; wherever any dispute was pending, the entries were not filled in till the decision of the suit. The Judicial work was divided into two headings; one included cases decided under Regulation VII. of 1822. involving one year's interval for the origin of the cause of action; all other suits were included under the second heading of Civil Suits generally. Cases of the first description are so numerous, arising at every stage of the proceedings, that the final Settlement record does not contain any special mention of cases so decided: all cases of the second heading are specified in the final record of each village. A very large proportion of these cases, comprise suits instituted by parties who had left their villages years ago, and who now returning, claimed possession of their original holdings. The prevailing custom of the country has been referred to in their decision. No specific period of dispossession has been allowed to bar the claim; though, generally, where the claimant has been out of possession upwards of ten or more years, the arbitrators have rarely given him the full amount of his original share. Subsequently to his dispossession, those now in possession may have been put to expences on its account, such as bearing their shares of Sikh fines—a very large item against the villages in by-gone days; which the claimant is now wholly unable to liquidate; and, accordingly, he willingly, in many instances, surrenders a portion of his original property, regaining the remainder. Another large class of cases has been evolved by the Settlement Proceedings: there are claims to be enrolled among the proprietary body, as distinguished from the non-proprietary cultivators. The indiscriminate manner in which, it has been described, these two classes had been treated by the Sikh rulers, had emboldened some of the more powerful and highly favored holders of Inam, to put themselves forward as the sole proprietors. Such

claims have been very stoutly urged and opposed. In most instances, it has been ruled that these claimants, to the sole proprietorship, have no right to be classed as sole proprietors under the present order of things. It is clear, that where no distinction between the two classes, had existed throughout the Sikh rule, it would amount to no decision at all, to decide these cases on the rule of limitation to a period of twelve years. In the earlier part of my proceedings, the observance of this rule, too, generally prevailed. It exists so absolutely in the Provinces, that it was difficult to induce the Extra-Assistants to stretch their ideas to any thing beyond it. But the Board's orders, on appealed cases, were very clear, shewing the inapplicability of such proceedings to this part of the country; accordingly, generally, the fact of a common origin between the claimants to a share in the proprietorship and the inam holders, or the fact that, if not descended from one ancestor, they are sprung from those who together, and at one time, took part in founding the village, has formed the grounds for the decision; and arbitrators, (whether named by the parties to the suit, or selected by the presiding Officer, from the headmen of the neighbouring villages,) have based their decisions upon these broad and substantial grounds. No other class of cases approaches in importance to these two.

63rd. In the villages adjoining the river, it is surprising how accurately the sites of villages, whose lands have been completely cut away, are preserved among the descendants of the former owners of those villages. A corner of the land of a former village, re-appearing by the action of the river, strange indeed would it be if no claimant appeared. Meanwhile, the village on the margin of whose lands this alluvial re-appearance has taken place, in many cases, disputes the right of the claimant, urging, that as the new lands adjoin its area, they of right belong to it. The custom here is, however, to restore such land to the claimants from a previously existing village, should there be any foundation to the fact of such village having existed. To provide, as far as practicable, for the occurrence of these suits; I have caused to be recorded in the villages, on the margin of the river, a Statement of the greatest extent of area that can of right belong to each village. All alluvion shewn beyond that amount, may be the right of any claimants who can prove the previous existence of their village.

Preservation of the site of villages adjoining the river.

64th. From the interval that has elapsed, between the commencement of the proceedings, till the delivery of the papers for any village to the District Officer, (for suits were entertained whenever they were presented, though the decision may have been postponed till the measurements had been completed,) I think it may be said that all reasonable claims have been adjudicated upon, and that none remain unheard; and that hereafter those suits only will arise, which date subsequently to the compilation of the Settlement proceedings. The mode of decision has been generally by arbitrators, named by the litigants themselves, one on each side, and a referee, or sur-punch, agreed to by both parties. Except in the cases of females or infants, or very special cases of the absence of either party to a suit, pleaders, or Mookhtears have not been admitted, to the exclusion of the parties themselves.

65th. The greatest pressure of Judicial work has fallen during the preparation of the preliminary registers of shares to guide the Ameen's, and of the Khuteonces or measurement abstract papers; these are arranged according to the subdivisions of the village; each field separately with its number; the names of the cultivators are arranged alphabetically, and classed in each subdivision of the village, as they are either proprietors, hereditary cultivators, or tenants at will. And after entering the fields of any proprietor, all the fields in the cultivation of his tenants are next entered, so that the total of his property is given in one place. All rent-free lands, too, are specially noted. At first, merely the numbers of the fields were entered in this record, but then it was found to be of no use, for the main purpose which it serves in large Bhyachara villages, that of forming the basis for the distribution of the demand. It was necessary to add the class of soil under which it was ranged, whether it was irrigated or not. In the event of future transfers by sale or mortgage, of the whole or a portion of any individual's property, this record must be referred to as the guide to the fields transferred, and to the revenue they bear; the rates at which the revenue falls being recorded in the khewut, which contains the holding and liabilities of every sharer.

66th. The rules to guide permanent transfers of land, by sales or other means, in these co-parcenary villages, promulgated by the Board, have been embodied in the administration

No suits remain undecided or unheard.

Pressure of Judicial work has decreased.

Transfer of Lands by sale or any other means.

record. By these rules, it is not until all the sharers in the village, individually and collectively, have refused to take the lands sought to be transferred ; at the price or terms offered : or if through collusion between the transferrer and the transferee he brings forward, the price or terms be objected to by the co-parceners ; then at such price of sale, or terms of transfer, as may be adjusted by assessors under the District Officer's immediate control ; that any portion of the village land can be made over, permanently, to any one not belonging to the community. If ever sales of the rights and interests of any individual sharer should be ordered, in execution of a decree of the Civil Court, it will be of the utmost importance that the principle embodied in these rules should be strictly, and in all equity, acted up to. These rules only refer to permanent transfers ; not to mortgages. I would recommend their extension to all transfers. The unrestricted temporary admission of a stranger, I think, would aggravate the disarrangement liable to ensue in the village affairs.

67th. In these villages, it has formed a matter of debate what land is to be classed as *Seer*. This always depends upon the form of tenure in the village. To class such lands, as *Seer*, which are exempted from payment of revenue, as Inamee lands, or any other sort of land, is to confound *Seer* land with rent-free or *Maafee* lands. Such classification I have not adopted. In zemindaree or putteedarree villages, lands retained by the proprietors in their own cultivation, and not leased out to tenants at fixed rates, are *Seer* lands. In Bhyachara villages, where each proprietor retains all his land in his own cultivation, or if not all, by far the greater part, and whatever portion is leased out to tenants, being only liable as far as the revenue is concerned, to the general village rate, not to the particular tenant rate, which the proprietor realises and appropriates, either all such land is *seer* land, or else there is no *seer* land.

68th. In recording the details of irrigation, too, a good deal of Judicial investigation is involved. First, the peculiarity that all soil capable of being irrigated from any given well, is very rarely, if ever, under irrigation in any one season. So that at time of measurement, the Ameen was specially instructed to record all land as irrigated, which, in the course of succeeding seasons, would be watered from the same well ; a sepa-

rate title being given to the land not under irrigation this season. In the assessment of the village, only such land was assessed at irrigated rates, which was actually under irrigation at the season of measurement. This is essential to a fair estimate, as the object is to obtain the year's average value of the land, not the average value of the land for any term beyond the year. This distinction is the cause of a difference in the English Statement which requires explanation. In the No. II. Form, where the lands are specified under each of their classes, divided into irrigated and unirrigated, all the land capable of ever being watered, from any given well, has been included in the irrigation. In the detail of classes of soil, as they are assessed in Statement No. III., only that land was entered as irrigated, which was so during the year of measurement. This cause increased the necessity for checking the irrigation entries, for every village, for which purpose the average number of acres watered by a well, previously determined for each circle of villages, was at hand for comparison at time of assessment. In forming the record of distribution of the demand, in the mode agreed to by the village, the details of irrigation, if not accurate and in proportion for each well, would occasion violent altercation, when the demand had been distributed at the rates of the soils.

69th. So important are the rights in wells, usually hereditary, following the same laws as the right in the soil; that a complete
 Rights in Wells. Statement of the subdivision of property in each well, forms part of the Settlement record; the mode of computing the amount of property is by *baree*, or portion of the twenty-four hours during which each sharer is entitled to draw water. In populous villages, this subdivision is very minute. The utility of drawing up this paper has been attested by the number of disputes adjusted during its compilation.

70th. The Mode of entering the land and Revenue in each subdivision of the Village in No. IV. of the English Statements requires explanation. The sharers are so numerous, that it would be a very long task to translate the whole body of them from the vernacular paper. So again to enter merely one or two sharers in each subdivision with an &c., &c., for the remainder appears of dubious advantage. I have given the total of land and Revenue for each sub-division, the common land,

Mode of entering the land and Revenue of Villages in No. IV of the English Statements.

whether between two or more subdivisions, or in the whole village, being separately specified.

71st. The villages of Ilaquas Bussean and Loodianah, which lapsed to Government in 1835, had been settled for a term of twenty years, under the orders of Sir G. Clerk, though the dates in the proceedings of some of the villages, make the terms of settlement nine-teen and a half-years, evidently unintentionally, and I have added the deficient half-year to the term of my settlement. No orders of Government appear to have been passed on the former settlement. All these villages have been re-measured, and their records entirely re-cast. Where an increase has been demanded upon the existing settlement, such increase will not be realisable until the expiry of the term of the former settlement; this does not include the increase demandable in these villages from resumed rent-free lands, which will become liable to payment of Revenue as the period of each grant expires, according to the order in each case.

72nd The Chowkeedaree system has been revised throughout the villages of the district; my revision has not extended to the towns of Loodianah, Jugraon, Machewara, Bhilolpoor, and Khunna, where the extent of the bazaars renders the police arrangement entirely independent of the agricultural class.

The principle of levying the amount required for the payment of the Chowkeedars, by a tax upon houses, has been adopted. After determining, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, the numbers of the Chowkeedars for each village, the distribution of contiguous villages of small extent to one chowkeedar, as also the amount of pay for each; a proclamation was issued in each village, calling upon all classes of residents to unite in nominating a committee, or "punchayut," who would distribute the amount of pay, to be realised by cess upon all houses in the village, those of the very poor alone being excepted from its operation. The pay for each chowkeedar varies from three rupees to one Rupee eight annas monthly. It was not until the subsequent receipt of the Board's orders, that, in villages of less than 20 houses, any portion of land was set aside in remuneration; in Pergunnah Sanewal, three and a half acres of land have been so allotted, in

three villages ; the size of the village, the caste and character of the inhabitants, its situation on or near a high road, and the fact of there being in it any bazar or not, determining the amount of pay, as these facts too had determined the requisite number of chokeedars. One chokeedar for every 60 houses forms the extreme allowance ; but, generally, where the agriculturalists were numerous, and of one caste, it was not found necessary to fix the full number, that the houses on this computation, would indicate. There is no village in which more than five chokeedars have been appointed ; and yet there are villages numbering nine hundred houses. The people having named their committees, the officer entrusted with the duty, sent for them, and after explaining to them the rules which were to guide them in apportioning the tax, and giving them the number of the chokeedars and the amount of their pay, an interval of one month usually was allowed them to enter their list of tax-payers. This list has been drawn out for each subdivision, or mohulla of the village, whenever any existed ; and it shews the name of the chokeedar where there is more than one, for that subdivision. This will facilitate the decision of future complaints for arrears of payment, on the part of the chokeedars ; as well as of neglect of work, on the part of the residents. A further interval of 15 days, after the list had been entered, was allowed for those taxed to enter their objections ; and after decision of disputes, and the expiry of the interval, the lists were approved of, and have been filed in the record for each village. In no case have I met with the least opposition in effecting these arrangements. In one case, the committee thus appointed, did so far object, as to state, that without some remuneration for each member, they feared that some difficulty would be encountered in bringing them together, to perform their duties. For they do not cease to exist after the distribution of the tax, but through them, the collections and payments are to be made ; vacancies among the chokeedars to be filled up ; and alterations in the levy of the cess, from changes of residence and of population, at all times to be adjusted ; the office of committee now being hereditary, subject, of course, as all parts of the arrangements are, to the constant control of the Magistrate. I replied to their objection, by giving them full permission to raise any additional sum to the amount of pay required, that they could, without creating objections in the village ; of course any objection in the present state of things being

fatal to the sum in excess ; and I think no amount in excess of the sum absolutely required has been rateably demanded in any case. As order and tranquillity prevail over discord and animosity, I am in hopes that the people, of their own accord, will be moved to extend the sphere of these arrangements. It would be a great step in advance, for the agricultural community to transfer many of the items of their village expences to the management of the committees thus named. All charitable, educational, and religious expences might be entrusted to their control ; for where the residents are of different castes, each caste has its representative in the committee. Such progress, however must be gradual ; the committees being now for the first time appointed, it would never have done at the outset to accumulate work upon them : and I mention this extension of their usefulness, as a suggestion to officers who may hereafter be engaged in settlement work in the district.

73rd. The result of the orders of the Government upon the maafee or rent-free tenures, in whole villages or parts of villages, will be apparent from the accompanying abstract :—

TEHSEEL.	RENT FREE FOR LIFE.		FOR THE 2ND GENERATION.		IN PERPETUITY.	
	No. of vil- lages.	Revenue.	No. of vil- lages.	Revenue.	No. of vil- lages.	Revenue.
Pukhowal,	11½	15,832	½	568	0	0
Jugraon,	7	10,817	1	1,815	0	0
Ludhiana,	22½	17,661	1½	460	4½	2,881
Serai Khan,	2½	2,675	0	0	1	650
TOTAL,	43½	46,985	2½	2,843	5½	3,531

From this it appears, that in 43½ villages, the sum of 46,985 Rupees is rent-free for life : and that in 2½ villages, a further sum of 2,843 Rupees is free for the 2nd generation ; making a total of Rupees 49,828, by which the revenue will increase by lapses. This statement does not include Jagheer villages, but cases

where the rent-free tenure is not per se hereditary, but specially held under a grant of Government, for a period of time, as specified in the grant.

74th. I now proceed to notice the Jagheer villages : those villages of which the revenue is the property of the jageerdars, so long as they have heirs male in the direct line : the police management is in the hands of Government. The revenue of each village and the rights of the occupiers of the soil, have been determined, as in khalsa villages. The annual collection rests with the jageerdars, while the zemindars can have recourse to our Courts for any cause of complaint. The one per cent. Road Fund, and the commutation for service money, are the only claims of Government upon the jageerdars. Whatever rent-free plots of land are in these villages, excepting grants of the time of the Emperors ; as regards resumption and continuance, they are under the observation of the jageerdars. The following is an abstract of the Jagheer villages in each Tehseel : the amount of revenue being that fixed by the Settlement :—

TEHSEELS.	No. of villages.	Revenue.	Service commutation money.	REMARKS.
Pukhowal,	79	79,983	10,534	
Jugraon,	1	721	0	
Ludhiana,	4	8,812	112	
Serai Lushkuree Khan, ...	77	77,702	10,627	
TOTAL.	161	1,62,918	21,273	

75th. Of the Jagheer villages in Tehseel Pukhowal, 71 compose the Mul-lowdh Jagheer. This estate is at present divided between the two sons of the late Futteli Singh, of whom the younger is a minor ; their uncle Mith Singh ; and sirdars Runjeet Singh and Huqeequt Singh. This family is a branch of the Phoolkeas ; and it was in Sir George Clark's time, at the request of Sirdar Futteli Singh, but contrary to the

wishes of his brother Sirdar Mith Singh, that they placed themselves directly under the supremacy of the British Government, and not of the Maharaja of Puttiala. The revenue of this Jagheer amounts to 70,889 Rupees, and the service commutation money to 8,861 Rupees. The one village in Jugraon, is that recently restored to Moulvie Rujub Alie Khan, Buhadur. The remainder are all in the possession of Sikh families, the descendants of those who over-ran these States in the Sirhind campaign of 1763, of these the most important are the Ilaquas of Ludran and Kheree, both in Tehseel Serai Lushkuree Khan. The Ludhran Ilaqua comprises 26 villages; their revenue is assessed at 24,684 Rupees, with commutation money 3,085 Rupees. The Ilaqua of Kheree, in possession of Sirdar Busunt Singh contains 19 villages, assessed at 15,773 Rupees, and the commutation money at 1,972 Rupees. The Jabboo Muzra Jagheer contains 8 villages, and its revenue is 9,693 Rupees, with commutation money of 1,212 Rupees. The remaining Jagheers are detached villages.

76th. I now proceed to notice the portion of the protected States, which by the division of country between Mr Wynyard and myself, has been under my orders.

Portion of protected states under his order.

77th. The boundary work preliminary to the professional survey, Mr. Wynyard had completed previous to my arrival, so that some isolated cases under dispute alone remained for decision.

Division of the protected States.

The survey maps will set forth the detached manner in which these States are parcelled out between the several chiefs. The description I have given of the former Ilaquas of the British portion of the District, applies, throughout, to these States. As the Police and Revenue jurisdiction remains in the hands of each chief the separate village boundaries have not been effected. Each cluster of villages, as it forms the distinct property of any chief, has been separately bounded off externally. Could the setting up of the village boundaries by the British Government, be reconciled with the terms of existing treaties, it would be an act of immense advantage, and one of which the occupiers of the villages would reap the full benefit; this applies especially to the Nabha village. The Rajahs of Puttiala and of Jhind, more or less, have arranged the interior of their Ilaquas on the plan of the British villages. In the Maleyr Kotela Ilaqua, however, where the chiefs possess a divided interest, each exercising a separate jurisdiction in his own

villages, I really do not see how the tenor of any treaty would be infringed by a separate village boundary throughout the Ilaua. The Superintendent's Office contains many a record of the boundary feuds which have prevailed there, and much of my time has been occupied, each cold season, in the decision of these internal boundary disputes.

78th. Of these States, the Ilauas of Fureed Kote and Mumdot, part of Ilaua Bhutinda belonging to Puttiala, and Jaitoo belonging to Nabah, are attached to the Ferozepore district. The division of the protected States into the districts they adjoin, is purely arbitrary, and is merely indicated by the Survey lines, and the consequent arrangement of the statistical details. These details have been compiled and tabulated, and I have personally tested their accuracy in several different localities. An abstract of them I here give, separately, for the portions attached to the two districts, Loodhiana and Ferozepore; there is one survey round No. IX. of 1847-48, which was subsequently attached to the Loodhiana district. The statistics of the Ilauas in this round were compiled by Mr. Wynyard; and I suppose likewise reported by him :—

79th. *Protected states attached to the Loodiana District.*

STATE.	ILAQUAS.	Numbers of villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of Ploughs.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.				Total.	Average houses per village.	Average proportion per square miles.
					Pukka.	Cucha.	Total.	Hindoos.		Musulmans.				
								Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.			
Puttiala, ..	Burnala, Pael Sherpoor, Rampoor Khumanoo, Otalla, Bhutinda, Bhaddour,	309	1,145	10,208	2,324	45,984	48,308	1,06,968	60,909	15,156	20,494	203,587	158	175
Jheend,	Balan Walee, and Sungro,	46	149	1,476	101	8,215	8,316	17,760	11,039	1,101	3,898	33,504	181	223
Naba,	Lohutbudee Phool Kupoorghur,	82	295	4,618	193	15,317	15,510	35,846	16,739	4,776	6,740	64,101	189	217
Mulair Kotela,	Mulair Kotela,	103	164	4,880	3,621	14,236	17,877	21,425	19,701	5,348	17,261	63,735	174	359
Rae Kote,	Rae Kote,	1	12	430	1,058	1,932	2,990	647	3,979	1,812	3,189	9,627	0	802
Puttiala and Nabha, shares,	Moor and Dhelown (names of villages,)	2	31	296	4	1,746	1,750	3,230	2,332	93	553	6,208	0	300
TOTAL, ..		643	1,816	21,908	7,301	87,450	94,761	1,85,882	1,14,759	28,286	61,635	3,89,662	..	..

80th. Of the Ilaquas belonging to Putiala, Pael and Khumanoo, with the Ootalla villages, may be classed with the British portion of the district; Pael resembling Goongrana in the Pukhowal Tehseeldaree; the villages of Khumanoo are, some of them in the centre of Purgunnah Khunna; and the others in Pergunnah Bhilolpoor adjoining the river. The Ilaquas of Burnala, Sherpoor, Rampoor, Bhutinda, and Budhour are more or less in the tract of country containing the Siena villages of Pergunnah Mulowdh. There are some finely irrigated villages, however, in the Sherepoor Ilaqua, water not being impracticably far from the surface. In the other Ilaquas named, water ranges from 80 feet to 170 feet from the surface.

81st. The population of Pael khas, is 5,712, of whom 855 are cultivators, and 4,857 non-cultivators; the population of Ilaqua Pael, without the town is 25,890; 15,201 cultivators, and 10,689 non-cultivators, so that the average population of Ilaqua Pael, without the town, is 350 per square mile. Similarly, the population of the town of Bhutinda is 4,563; of whom 1,369 are cultivators, and 3,194 non-cultivators. That of Ilaqua Bhutinda, without the town, is 36,289; cultivators 27,921, and non-cultivators 8,368; so that the average of Ilaqua Bhutinda, without the town, is only 67 per square mile. Water, from a measurement I myself made, is 172 feet from the surface.

82nd. The Bhadour Ilaqua, it will be seen, I have included in Putiala; under the orders of Government, I was directed to enquire into the right of Putiala to the supremacy over this Ilaqua, and those orders expressed a desire that the enquiry might lead to the issue of final orders upon the question. The result of my enquiry, however, does not enable me to state the case, so as to render the issue of final orders either practicable or advisable. The Sirdars of Budhour are kinsmen of the Maharaja of Putiala, just as are the Sirdars of Mulowdh. So, referring to the genealogical tree, Putiala has no right whatever to the supremacy over these Sirdars. But circumstances place the case in a different light altogether. About A. D. 1716, in an engagement between the Sikhs, and the invading Mussulman force, somewhere in the Manjha, Doona Singh, Sirdar of Budhour was killed; and the surviving head of the Ilaqua was a minor, a helpless child, Ala Singh; the Putiala Rajah took him under his immediate protection, and since that time, the villages of the

Ilaqua have been considered a special appanage of the Putiala Government, and the Sirdars of the Ilaqua have been amongst the most constant personal attendants of the Maharaja. So strong was this rule in force, in Sir G. Clark's time, that some dispute, about the details of a marriage, had occasioned an open quarrel between the Maharaja and the Sirdars, who complained to the British Agent; the question of separation from Putiala was not even mooted; on the contrary the Maharaja was advised to put an end to the dispute by marching his guns up to the walls of the Sirdars' residence in the town of Budhour; this he accordingly did, and the matter in dispute was soon adjusted. The Sirdars now acknowledge this quarrel to have occurred, but state that it has been entirely forgotten; that it was a mere bhyachara affair. The Mulowd Ilaqua, on the contrary, seems never to have been placed in similar circumstances; probably, solely from the fact that it has never passed into the hands of a mere child, incapable of acting for himself. I encamped at Budhour purposely to ascertain the wishes of the Sirdars, and I had an interview with as many of them as were present. Kurruk Singh was away at Putiala, but he had previously stated to me, that he desired no change in his present relations with the Maharajah. So, too, Sirdars Mehan Singh, Kher Singh, Uchul Singh, and Uttur Singh, whose father Ootum Singh was at the time ill, and unable to come to my tents, all expressed the same wish, to remain as at present in their feudal relations with Putiala. Thus, I do not see how it would be expedient, or indeed consistent, with the decision of similar cases throughout the States, to detach this Ilaqua from Putiala, and to introduce therein British Police jurisdiction. On the other hand, considering it in the abstract, and viewing the case solely in relation to the genealogical position of the parties, and to the general right of the British Government as sole paramount power, I cannot recommend a final order to be passed permanently attaching the Ilaqua to Putiala; other such quarrels, and may be more aggravated in their details, may arise as in Sir G. Clerk's time; and in the present altered position of this part of the country, it might scarcely be thought advisable to issue such orders as were then given. I would therefore recommend that the present state of things be permitted to hold good; and that hereafter, at any time, should circumstances arise, rendering advisable the introduction of British management in this Ilaqua; it should be introduced as in other British Jagheers.

83rd. Of the two Jheend Ilaquas, Balāmvaalee and Sungror, the former is in the unirrigated tract; the villages of Sungror are superior, and irrigation is general. The town of Sungror itself contains 4,772 inhabitants: cultivators, 1,217, and non-cultivators 3,555 water is only 32 feet from the surface.

Jheend Ilaqua.

84th. Of the Nabah Ilaquas, Lohut Buddee is populous and fertile, resembling pergunnah Pukhowal which it adjoins. The villages of Phool and Kupoorghur are interspersed among the Seina villages of Mulowdh. Phool itself contains 3,811 inhabitants, of whom 1,604 are cultivators, and 2,207 non-cultivators. Water is here at the great distance of 135 feet from the surface, a measurement I made.

Nabah Ilaquas.

85th. The Ilaqua of Mulair Kotela is, for the most part, fertile, adjoining the better villages of Mulowdh. Irrigation is very general. The high average of the population is owing to the size of the town of Mulair Kotela. Its inhabitants amount to 19,149; of these 1,562 are cultivators, and 17,589 non-cultivators; water is at the moderate depth of 35 feet from the surface. The population of the Ilaqua, without the town, is 44,586; and its average per square mile, 278. There is a considerable trade carried on in this town: a white damask cloth of various degrees of fineness called "khes" is largely manufactured; and a coarse paper, too, is extensively made here.

Ilaqua Mulair Kotela.

86th. It has already been stated that the town of Loodianah itself acquired its first importance under the Lodis. The Pathans of Mulair Kotela, too, date from the same era. In 1163 A. D. Sheikh Spdur Jehan, Afghan, came to Mulair as a faqueer, from Durawun in the neighbourhood of Cabul. Shah Bhilol A. D. 1470, visited Mulair, and is said to have married one of his own daughters to the Sheikh; giving him from the Sirhind Province, 12 large villages and 56 mouzahs. The Sheikh however contracted another marriage with the daughter of Rae Miluk, Mussulman Rajput of Kupoortulla; and it is from this wife, that the present family which holds the Ilaqua is sprung. In the time of Mahomed Shah, the Chief of the Ilaqua appears to have been made Moquddim, or Agent, for the payment of the revenue of a very considerable tract in the Sirhind Province; and on the

Of the town of Loodiana.

invasion of Ahmed Shah, Doranee, Bhekum Khan obtained a grant of these villages in his own name: among them were Chumkour and Machewara, with all the neighbouring villages. But, meanwhile, the Seikhs had arisen to power; Bhekum Khan was slain in an engagement with Ala Singh, and the Sikhs got possession of all the villages, except those in the immediate neighbourhood of Mulair Kotela, and so it continued until the arrival of Runjeet Singh in 1808. He demanded $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakh of rupees from Ataoolla, and only receiving 60,000 rupees, he established his thana in the town, until the payment of the remainder. Meanwhile Sir D. Ochterloney arrived; and Ataoolla urging his claim to independence, he received the full restoration of his rights, in his own Ilaqua. The extreme veneration expressed by the present Chief and all the family, for the memory of the British General, who thus rescued them from Runjeet Singh, is something remarkable.

87th. The town of Rae Kote with its surrounding cultivation, forms the Ilaqua of that name, being situated between Pergunnahs Pukhowal and Busean. When Runjeet Singh arrived on this bank, Rae Ubas, the Chief of this Ilaqua, had lately been killed by an accident out hunting. His Ranee was in possession: and thus the large dependencies of this Mussulman Rajpoot power fell an easy prey to the Sikh invader. They included the Jugraon villages, those of Loodhiana, and several at present included in the district of Ferozepore. The widow of Rae Ubas still retains possession of the town, with the adjoining fields, and a small fractional share in the village of Tilwundee. At present, Rae Kote contains 9,627 inhabitants, and is the largest town in this part of the District. Jugraon khas, the next to it, contains 6,621 inhabitants; formerly it was far more populous, and its appearance now is comparatively deserted, from the number of empty houses. Here too, the high average per square mile, is owing to the resident non-agricultural population of the town.

Protected States attached to the Ferozepoor District.

STATE.	ILAQUAS.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of ploughs.	H O U S E S .			H I N D O O S .		M U S S U L M A N .		Total.	Average Houses per village.	Average population per square mile.
					Pukka.	Chuha.	Total.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.			
Putiala, ..	Bhutinda and Budhour, ..	9	46	243	0	1,125	1,125	3,594	1,033	319	334	5,280	125	115
Nabha, ..	Jaitoo,	11	68	401	0	1,342	1,342	4,380	966	389	717	6,452	122	95
Fureedkote,	Fureed Kote and Kot Kupoor,	122	1,147	2,075	16	8,354	8,370	19,255	7,268	5,335	5,646	37,504	69	33
Mumdot, ..	Mumdot and Bhek Bodla, ..	174	1,371	1,388	97	5,832	5,929	2,916	2,217	10,430	9,243	24,806	34	67
Total of District Ferozepoor,		316	1,632	4,107	113	16,653	16,766	30,145	11,484	16,473	15,940	74,042	53	45
GRAND TOTAL,		859	3,448	26,015	7,414	1,04,103	1,11,517	2,16,027	1,26,243	44,759	67,575	4,54,604	130	132

88th. Of the Ilaquas attached to Ferozepore, the villages of Putiala and Nabha are in the unirrigated tract. Similarly, the greater part of the Fureedkote villages are situated. The town of Fureedkote contains 3,262 inhabitants; 1,094 cultivators, and 2,168 non-cultivators. Water is upwards of 100 feet from the surface. Similarly, the inland villages of the Mumdot State are in the unirrigated tract, but a portion of this Ilagua, including the town of Mumdot itself, adjoins the Sutlej; and water in the town is only 17 feet from the surface: Mumdot contains 1,890 inhabitants, of whom 262 are cultivators and 1,628 non-cultivators.

89th. The grand total, in the above Statement, gives the details for the whole of the protected States in my Division of the country.

90th. In remarking upon the British portion of the District, no figured details have been given of the cattle and carriage. I therefore include that portion in the accompanying Statement. The statistical details above given, of the protected states, do not include the residences of the chiefs and surdars, and their numerous personal attendants,

resident within the precincts of those residences. Similarly, the cattle and carriage designated as the personal property of those chiefs, have not been enumerated herein; and if counted, they would form no small proportion of the whole amount :—

Statement of Carriage and Cattle in the Loodiana District, and the States attached thereto.

TENSERLS.	CATTLE.					HACKERIES.						REMARKS.
	For Ploughing.	For Riding.	For Hire.	Cows, Sheep, Bu- faloes &c.	Total.	For Hire.			Not for Hire.			
						Two Bul- lock.	Four ditto.	Total.	Two Bul- lock.	Four ditto.	Total.	
Pukhowal, ..	30,815	999	2,561	59,399	93,774	76	6	82	890	169	1,059	
Jugraon, ..	19,969	534	1,403	36,252	58,158	200	84	284	632	55	687	
Loodhiana, ..	32,624	629	2,394	41,712	77,359	123	36	159	700	87	787	
Serai Lushkurree Khan, ..	30,096	117	2,405	22,749	55,367	60	26	86	608	122	730	
Total of District, ..	113,604	2,279	8,763	160,112	284,658	459	112	571	2,830	433	3,263	
<i>States.</i>												
Puttala, ..	43,488	902	5,561	77,529	1,27,480	160	43	203	1,238	546	1,784	
Jheend, ..	6,011	147	949	19,201	26,308	41	3	44	161	65	226	
Nabha, ..	14,416	384	2,202	29,551	46,553	86	80	166	455	306	761	
Mulair Kotels, ..	9,838	497	2,086	31,929	44,350	56	110	166	322	109	431	
Rac Kote, ..	860	146	415	3,026	4,447	17	9	26	78	0	78	
Shared Puttala and Nabha, ..	1,182	44	150	2,405	3,781	0	0	0	60	17	77	
Total of Protected States attached to Loodhiana, ..	75,795	2,120	11,363	163,641	2,52,919	360	245	605	2,314	1,043	3,357	

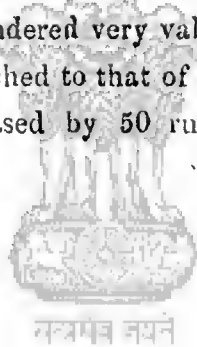
Cattle and Carriage in the Protected States attached to the Ferozepore District.

Puttala, ..	1,299	0	154	693	2,146	2	0	2	44	16	60	
Nabha, ..	2,679	9	166	1,574	3,826	11	40	51	76	6	82	
Farced Kote without Kote Kinjwara, ..	3,644	21	478	2,675	6,818	16	4	20	119	23	142	
Mumdate, ..	5,268	0	478	6,475	12,219	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Total of Protected States attached to Ferozepore, ..	12,288	30	1,274	11,417	25,009	29	44	73	240	45	285	

91st I have already stated, that in the Southern part of the district, horses and camels are bred to advantage : this fact extends generally over the protected Ilaquas, and in the deep sand of the extreme South, where water is farthest from the surface, (about 180 feet,) camels are used for ploughing. The returns for carriage shew, that the people have preferred to describe their hackeries as for private use, and not for hire, but in practice it may be said, that all the Hackeries enumerated in the above Statement are in public use ; and that almost any amount of those classed as of two bullocks, might be counted on as ready for service, as of four bullocks.

92nd. I now conclude this report ; and I take the opportunity of bringing to notice the services rendered me by Extra Assistants Mehtab Singh and Dya Shunkur. Golam Hossain Khan, Tehseeldar of Pukhowal, has served in the Settlement Department as Superintendent, and he has rendered very valuable aid. Of the four Tehseeldars in the district, the pay attached to that of Loodianah and Serai Lushkuree Khan, should, I think, be increased by 50 rupees monthly ; certainly that of Loodianah.

LOODIANAH, }
October 1853. }



I have, &c.,
H. DAVIDSON,
Late Settlement Officer.



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX A.

GENERAL STATEMENT of area and Pergunnah of the Loodianah District.

TENSUELS.	No. of village.	Area.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Last Jumma.	Proposed Jumma.	Khalisa Jumma.	Jaghcer Jumma.	Rate on total area.	Rate on Murgooza- ree.	Rate on Cultivation.	Lowest Jumma fixed.	Kunnaal Jumma fixed.	Year in which Kun- naal Jumma is allowed.	REMARKS.
Pukowai, .. .	208	2,07,808	2,04,548	31,912	2,33,141 0 0	2,55,559 0 0	1,70,042 6 8	85,016 9 9	0 15 4	1 1 0	1 4 0	2,55,829 0 0	2,55,959 0 0	1865-66	32 villages of the Bud- dour estate are transfer- red to Puttiala.
Jugraon, .. .	138	1,94,545	1,55,766	10,586	1,71,394 0 0	1,63,533 0 0	1,90,852 12 7	8,000 3 5	0 13 10	0 15 3	1 2 6	1,07,200 0 0	1,58,353 0 0	1868-69	3 villages of do. to do, and includes the village of Mourah Malloh of the Ferozepoor district.
Loodianah, .. .	295	2,2918	1,50,706	82,217	2,45,783 0 0	2,42,150 0 0	2,15,212 11 4	26,907 4 8	1 0 8	1 3 4	1 8 3	2,40,743 0 0	2,42,150 0 0	1864-65	
Surrala, .. .	257	1,79,061	1,33,905	57,297	3,35,333 0 0	2,59,108 0 0	1,90,264 14 10	68,843 1 2	1 7 2	1 10 4	1 14 11	2,56,820 0 0	2,59,108 0 0	1873-74	1 village of the Bhud- dour estate is transferred to Puttiala.
Total, .. .	898	8,74,533	6,44,105	1,82,012	10,45,529 0 0	9,25,693 0 0	7,55,832 13 0	1,88,767 3 0	1 0 11	1 3 1	1 7 0	9,30,692 0 0	9,25,600 0 0	0	

Commissioner's Office, C. S. S.,
KUSSOWLEE,
21st September, 1878.

G. C. BARNES,
Commissioner and Supdt., C. S. S. States.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT shewing the entire charges of the Settlement Department in the District of Loodhiana.

P E R I O D.	S a l a r i e s.		D e u t y.		T e n t a g e a n d T r a v e l l i n g a l l o w a n c e.		M i s c e l l a n e o u s e x p e n d i t u r e a n d c o n t i n g e n c i e s.		G r a n d T o t a l.		R E M A R K S.
	R.	A. P.	R.	A. P.	R.	A. P.	R.	A. P.	R.	A. P.	
15th Feby. 1850 to the 31st October 1856.	1,33,101	4 9	1,218	0 11	16,721	0 7	1,40,310	2 10	2,91,353	9 1	{ Including the Bhudour Territory.

Commissioner's Office C. S. S.,
 Umballa,
 The 9th November, 1857.

G. C BARNES,
 Commissioner and Superintendent
 Cis-Sulej States.

No. 3,245.

No. 311.

FROM

G. C. BARNES, ESQUIRE,

Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States,

TO

D. F. MCLEOD, ESQUIRE,

Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

Dated, Kussowlec, 6th October, 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Report and General Statements
of the Settlement of the Loodhiana District.

Revenue.

2nd. This District has not been fortunate in the Officer selected for the duty of making the settlement. Neither has it enjoyed, from first to last, the advantages of single control, which is so essential to success. One Officer has laid down the boundaries and commenced the survey; another has completed the assessments, but was obliged to leave the Judicial work unfinished. A third was deputed to bring these varied operations to a close, to unite and adjust these disconnected parts. But owing to the urgency of the service in other quarters of the Punjab, he was removed before this duty was accomplished. Consequently, the Settlement of the Loodhiana district cannot be called entirely satisfactory. The defects in the structure will necessitate constant care and revision. I have done my best to reduce over-assessments, and to correct the errors of the survey and record. But these partial efforts cannot give coherence and uniformity to the details. This cardinal requisite will always be wanting, and must in some degree embarrass the working of the Settlement.

Preface.

3rd. Mr. Wynyard commenced the demarcation of boundaries in 1848. Owing to the increase of his work, a separate Officer, Mr. Davidson, was appointed to the charge of the Loodhiana Settlement in 1850. He was suspended in 1853, when Mr. Egerton was sent to conclude his work. He was removed to Lahore in 1854, and since that date, the finishing touches have been given by Purja Suhae, an Extra Assistant, working directly under my orders.

4th. Our first footing in the Loodhiana district occurred in 1835, when the General description. Loodhiana estate, comprising 84 villages, with a revenue of about 98,222 rupees, lapsed to the British Government, by the death of Raja Sungut Singh, of Jheend. This small circuit summed up the amount of our possessions around Loodhiana, until the campaign of 1845-46, when 643 other villages, with a proportionate revenue, were confiscated from Lahore and other Sikh chiefs. Since that time, the District has increased to its present proportions, by lapses and transfers from other Districts.

The present district of Loodhiana comprises an area of 1,359 square miles. Geographical details. It is divided into four Tehseel jurisdictions, which again are distributed into 19 Pergunnahs, containing 898 villages. It forms a compact and connected tract of country, and is less disfigured by intervening portions of foreign territory than any other District of the Cis-Sutlej province. The District has a river front of nearly 60 miles, from the neighbourhood of Roopur to Dhurm-kote, in zillah Ferozepoor. On the East, it touches on Umballa, and the Western limits rest on Ferozepoor. Towards the South lie the native states of Puttiala, Nabha, and Maleir Kotla.

6th. The alluvial lands, along the river bank, extend, from East to West, for a distance of 60 miles. This tract is about eight to ten miles broad. The soil, is almost uniformly good, though much intersected by streams and channels communicating with the river, and affected by its floods. The population is almost exclusively Mahomedan, who are, as usual, indifferent cultivators, and too indolent to reap the full advantages of the tract whereon their lot is thrown. In the upper portion of the river course, the land is largely cultivated with sugarcane and indigo. The usual cereals are found, though the yield is never so fine as on the up-lands. A greater security, however, attends the crops owing to the

inherent moisture of the soil. Lower down the river bank, sugar-cane becomes a rarer product, until, in the neighbourhood of Ferozepoor, it disappears altogether. Tobacco and rice take its place, and the poppy would be extensively cultivated, except for the tax to which the produce is liable. Water is found at an average depth from 8 to 12 feet, but irrigation is but little practised.

7th. The up-land tract is a clear and fertile plain, unbroken by a single stream. The soil is light and capable of yielding the richest staples. Towards the East and the Hills, sugar-cane, cotton, and Indian corn, are met with in every village. Wheat, gram, and barley, attain great luxuriance, and the same characteristics, with the exception of sugar-cane, mark the villages to the West. Water is found at a depth varying from 16 to 34 feet from the surface, and the peasantry, throughout, are a manly race of Hindoo Jats.

8th. There is great resemblance between the Eastern portion of this District and Umballa. As the traveller faces the West, the fertility of the soil gradually diminishes, or rather the genial influences of rain become more rare. As a consequence, the water in the wells is more remote from the surface. But as the confines of the District are limited, these variations never attain to any marked extreme. Unlike Umballa, there is a great deficiency of forest and fruit trees. The landscape is covered in some places, rather densely, with the keekur (*Mimosa Arabica*,) but it is rare to see any other kind of tree.

9th. To begin with the Tehseel jurisdiction of Pukhowal. Part of this tract was resumed from Nabha on account of the misconduct of the reigning Chief, Debendur Sing, during the campaign of 1845-46. The rest consists of the scattered Jagheer Estates of the Sirdars of Mulloudh, kinsmen of the Maharaja of Puttiala. It now contains five pergunnahs or Talooquas; with 205 villages, and 2,61,931 acres of land. Of this aggregate, no less than 2,00,538 acres, or 76.50 per cent. are cultivated, and 31,345 acres, or 15 per cent. are under irrigation.

10th. The portion resumed from Nabha was very fairly and moderately assessed at the Summary settlement, and upon this portion Mr. Davidson has taken a small increase. It would have been wiser, perhaps, to have left the total undisturbed, contenting himself with correcting the errors of distribution

inseparable from a summary process. The jagheer villages of Mulloah had never previously been brought under Settlement. The jagheerdars estimate was naturally high, and the Revenue was rated at 1,15,938 Rs. These have now been assessed at 74,950 Rs. which corresponds with the rates of the Government villages. The detail of the jumma before Settlement is as follows :—

Government villages by summary Settlement	Rs. 1,67,647
Jagheer villages of Mulloah,	„ 1,15,938
<hr/>	
Total,	„ 2,83,585

The result by Mr. Davidson's Settlement, is as follows :—

Government Villages, ..	Rs. 1,79,425 or increase of Rs. 11,788
Jagheer of Mulloah, ..	„ 74,950 or decrease of „ 40,988

Total, „ 2,54,375.

11th. The rates of the revised Settlement over the entire tract, which comprises some sandy and remote villages belonging to Mulloah, are according to the following scale:—

	R.	As.	Ps.
On total area,	0	15	0
On malgoozaree,	1	0	4
On cultivation	1	2	5

12th. I have frequently passed over this Tehseel jurisdiction, and I am well acquainted with the soil, the people, and the character of the Settlement. I should say that the demand is moderate, and the people are prosperous and contented. In very few instances have complaints been preferred to me, and in most of these, after consulting the records and the Tehseeldar, I have given reductions. I now believe the Settlement of this part of the Loodhiana district, to be successful, and likely to stand. The records, also, of this tract, have been prepared with some skill and fidelity.

13th. The next Tehseel is Jugraon, lying between Loodhiana and Ferozepoor. This Tehseel jurisdiction is in every way inferior to Pukhowal. The soil is more sandy, less rain

falls throughout the year, and water is generally more remote from the surface. It contains five pergunnahs or Talooquas, and is divided into 140 villages, comprising an aggregate area of 1,95,328 acres, of which 1,45,871 acres, or 74·22 per cent. are cultivated. The proportion of irrigated surface is very small, being only 10,498 acres, or 7·19 per cent.

14th. It is true that there is a larger proportion of waste land than in Pukhowal. But this is the only advantage. In all other points of resource, I deem this jurisdiction decidedly inferior, and yet the rates are to a certain extent higher. The rates on the entire surface are nearly equal, but on cultivation, Jagraon is assessed at a much heavier standard. The scale is as follows :—

	R.	As.	Ps.
On total area,	0	14	1
On malgoozaree,	0	15	9
On cultivation,	1	6	4

15th. In this Pergunnah I have received numerous complaints. One Talooqua, of Huttoor, I was obliged to reduce fourteen per cent. I have also given reductions in many villages of Jugraon proper. These are not shewn in the statements which were made up before the alterations were made. Lately, I have also reduced the demand in some villages in the other three Talooquas of the pergunnah. I have taken up, and passed orders on, every complaint preferred to me, of over-assessment; frequently visiting the villages myself, and wherever I was not able to do so, deputing the Extra Assistant. No petitions remain unheeded, and I am in hopes that these measures will have mitigated the severity of the original Settlement. Still, such unconnected and partial relief is not satisfactory. It is impossible to say whether the weak points of the assessment have all been brought to light, or whether there may not be villages who hitherto have borne their burdens without a murmur, but who must eventually succumb to the weight imposed upon them. I cannot write to Government and declare, as I have done in Pukhowal, that the Settlement will stand, or that the people generally are contented. There is an appearance of squalor and poverty discern-

ible in the look of the people, which contrasts disagreeably with their neighbours of Ferozepoor, and other more favoured portions of Loodhianah. However, I have honestly done my best to remedy these defects, and I will call for a statement shewing the amount of the reductions I have given in each pergunnah of this Tehseel. They will be found very considerable ; and I hope sufficient.

16th. The papers, too, of this Tehseel have proved faulty. The Tehseeldar is the Settlement Serishte dar, and he is busily engaged, with the putwarees, in correcting and revising the lamentable errors of the survey and record.

17th. The jumma of the Summary Settlement was 1,74,195 Rs. Mr. Davidson raised the amount to 1,79,282 Rs. The increase is 5,087 Rs. or in the proportion of nearly 3 per cent. No increase should have been taken, as indeed the want of irrigation and the scarcity of rain in that quarter, pointed to the expediency of a moderate demand. The present jumma (after my reductions) will be ascertained, and entered in a separate Statement.

18th. The Tehseel of Loodhiana comes next for review. Here are six subordinate Purgunnahs, and an aggregate of 295 villages.
 Tehseel Loodhiana. The total area is 2,32,859 acres, of which 1,59,804 are cultivated, and 32,606 or 20·40 per cent. are under irrigation.

19th. This Tehseel possesses the advantage of a ready market in the town of Loodhiana with its 47,000 souls. It contains also a large proportion of valuable land, well occupied and cultivated, on the banks of the Sutlej. The upper or inland portion is sandy, but there is a fair amount of wells, and the people are industrious.

20th. I am happy to say that this Tehseel is better settled than Jugraon. The jumma of the summary Settlement was 2,46,787 Rs. The demand, as fixed by Mr. Davidson, amounts to 2,42,704 Rs., shewing a slight reduction of 4,083 Rs. or 1·70 per cent.

21st. The rates are high, but still I believe that they are not oppressive. I think I should not have taken so much Revenue, but there is little or no com-

* Note.—A Statement showing the result of these revisions, will be found as an Appendix, marked A.

plaint, and no apparent distress. I have made some few alterations, but much less than in Jugraon. The scale is as follows :—

	R.	As.	Ps.
On total area	1	1	1
On malgoozaree	1	3	6
On cultivation	1	8	0

22nd. The last Tehseel division is Seraee Lushkury Khan. The head Quarters have, however, since been removed to Sumralah on the Kalka and Loodhiana road, by which designation it should now be called.

23rd. This Tehseel lies nearest to the hills, and partakes in all the advantages which their vicinity imparts. The soil is uniformly fertile and bears all the finer products—occasional mangoe trees are found in the outskirts of this tract ; and water lies at an average depth of only 16 feet from the surface.

24th. Sumralah contains three subordinate Pergunnahs, with 258 villages. The entire area comprises about 1,79,611 acres, of which 1,34,405 acres are cultivated, and no less than 57,430 acres, or 42·73 per cent. are under irrigation.

25th. This Tehseel, though the richest in the District, had been grievously over-assessed. It contains many Jagheer estates, of which the revenue is included according to the Jagheerdar's estimate. On these accounts, the demand for the year previous to Settlement, amounts to a large aggregate. The reduction given will appear excessive, but as the estimates rendered by the Jagheerdars were much exaggerated, the bulk of the decrease is absorbed in bringing their assessments down to a proper level. The summary Settlement, inclusive of jagheers, was 3,43,509 Rs. The present assessment is fixed at 2,62,582 Rs. The amount of reduction is 80,927 Rs. or 23·29 per cent.

26th. Notwithstanding this relief, the rates are still exceedingly high, as will be seen from the following schedule :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
On total area,	1	7	5
On malgoozaree,	1	9	2
On cultivation,	1	13	7

27th. I have not received many complaints, and certainly the country is fertile and well watered. The Tehseel adjoins the Umballah pergunnah of Roopur, and there is a striking coincidence in the rates, which are as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
On malgoozaree,	1	10	9
On cultivation,	1	13	1

28th. I have expressed my concurrence in the propriety of Mr. Melvill's assessments, and I see no reason to withhold my belief in the stability of Mr. Davidson's arrangements. Perhaps in both instances, if I had settled these Districts myself, I should have contented myself with a more moderate demand.

29th. Wherever I received complaints, I always instituted enquiry, and indeed I have some cases before me, relating to the Jagheer Estate of Ludhran, which are still incomplete. I have given some additional reductions, and I believe, that on the whole, this tehseel will prosper under the present settlement. It was the last settled by Mr. Davidson. Jugraon was his first, and I have always observed, that the more experience a Settlement Officer acquires, the lighter his Settlements become, until a moderate level is attained. Mr. Wynyard's first operations had all to be revised. His last Settlements were the lightest and best, and the same remark applies to every Officer engaged in Settlement proceedings.

30th. I now come to the General Remarks. The total area of zillah Loodiana is 1,359 square miles, or 8,69,739 acres. This area is distributed over four Tehseel divisions, divided again into 19 Pergunnahs or Talooquas. There are altogether 898 villages, and out of the entire area, 6,40,619 acres, or 73·66 per cent., are cultivated, and 1,31,879 acres, or 20·58 per cent., are under irrigation.

31st. The old jumma was 9,32,138 Rs. The present demand amounts to 9,38,943 Rs. being almost identical. There is a slight increase of 6,805 Rupees or 0·72 per cent. The general rates in the District are as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
On total area,	1	1	5
On malgoozaree,	1	3	3
On cultivation,	1	7	7

32nd. The Settlement dates only till 1868-69, or 15 years from the present time. I would prolong the term till 1880 A. D.

33rd. No account has been rendered of the expenses of the Settlement. But I fear they must have been heavy.* Mr. Wynyard began the work early in 1818, and it is scarcely closed at the present day. But only from 1850 till August 1854, were the expenses at a high monthly average. I should think that the outlay can scarcely be less than Mr. Wynyard's rate in Umballah, or 39 per cent. As I said before, there is no return furnished of the cost.

34th. Of the total Revenue, Rs. 7,46,947-5-5 is on account of Government villages, Rs. 1,91,995-10-7 is the amount alienated in Jagheer; and of the 898 villages, of which the District is composed, 840 belong to the Bhyachara class of tenure.

35th. In this Settlement, the chief praise is due to Mr. Davidson. I usually found work executed by himself to be well done. But there were many defects apparent in his proceedings. He was very slow, as is evident from the time occupied; and he was self-willed. He would rarely act upon the suggestions or remonstrances of authority. However, he has gone from the country, and I would desire to write leniently of him. I think there was good in his character, and that he might have become, under peculiar treatment, a valuable Officer to Government.

36th. His subordinates were Dya Shunkur and Mehtab Singh. The last was the best. Dya Shunkur mismanaged his office, and got seriously involved in accounts. His papers have turned out all faulty, and his conduct has come under serious animadversion. He is a conscientious and hard-working man, and I hope by the character of his work at Thanesur, will redeem past errors. Mehtab Singh was energetic and able. He is now transferred to the Lahore Division.

37th. Mr. Egerton came for a short time to conclude Mr. Davidson's work. My thanks are due to this Officer, for the care and interest he evinced in his Judicial cases. The executive part of the work was all over before he arrived.

38th. Lastly, I have only to express a hope that these defective returns, under the circumstances, may be accepted, and that the term of settlement may be extended to the year 1880 A. D.

I have, &c.,

G. C. BARNES,

Commr., and Supdt..

Cis-Sutlej States.

* Note.—A Statement of the outlay incurred, has been subsequently furnished by the Commissioner; and will be found as an Appendix, marked B.



सत्यमेव जयते

No. 686.

FROM

R. TEMPLE, ESQUIRE,

Secy. to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

TO

D. F. MCLEOD, ESQUIRE,

Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

Dated Lahore, the 11th August, 1856.

SIR,—With his letter No. 311 dated 6th October 1855, to your address, the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States submitted the Settlement Report and Returns for the District of Loodianah. Recently, the Chief Commissioner has had these papers under examination, and in order that the orders of superior authority on these operations may be issued without delay, he instructs me to communicate the following observations and directions.

2nd.—The Settlement, Officer Mr. H. Davidson, furnished an elaborate report; the main points of which will be briefly analysed.

3rd.—The Loodianah District appears to be, for the most part, an even, unvarying plain, with a fertile soil light at the surface, but having a substratum clay, and occasionally interspersed with sandy hillocks; with a salubrious climate, and a stalwart, industrious peasantry. The only exception is caused by the valley of the Sutlej; there the soil is moist and traversed by rivulets; the climate very insalubrious; and the population, vicious and idle. The whole District is bare of trees, a defect which the efforts of Government may one day remedy. There is but little waste ground of any kind, and nearly all the land is tilled. The population 383·29 persons to the square mile, is dense, though not quite so dense, as might have been expected from the large amount of land under cultivation. The irrigation is generally fair, except in the Western portion, which is at a distance from the Hills, and adjoins the Feerozepore District. There the uplands gradually rising, appear to culminate near the left bank of the Sutlej, and the water is at a great depth below the surface. And this tract, unlike most parts

of the District, is greatly dependant on rain. In the Eastern tracts, in the valley of the Sutlej, Sugar cane, Cotton, Tobacco, Opium, and Vegetables, are largely produced. In all parts of the District, Wheat and Barley, are abundant, and in many places, Indian Corn and Gram are grown. The general productiveness is so considerable, that the Settlement Officer declares, (*See Para. 27*) that he "can hardly imagine so long a continuance of bad seasons, as would necessitate the importation of grain." On the whole, the agricultural resources of this District are very great, so much so, that there does not seem to be any great scope for further improvement. There appears to be but little vacant land, and the Settlement Officer (*Para. 18*) advises, that the supernumeraries of the teeming population should emigrate to other Districts. If this be so, there is a wide field for such colonization in the adjoining District of Feerozepore, and doubtless numbers will emigrate, and probably are emigrating already, to that vicinity. Should there be any such tendency, the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States might impart a stimulus to it, by encouraging the location of new comers in the waste uplands of Feerozepore. I am accordingly to request that the Commissioner's attention be drawn to this point.

4th.—From the Settlement Officer's Paras. 17 and 18, it appears that the land is almost entirely held by co-parcenary communities. "Bhyachara" tenures are very numerous; "Zemindaree" tenures rare, and "Talooquardaree" or "Biswahdaree" tenures, almost unknown. The Settlement Officer appears to have been very averse (perhaps rightly) to the latter species of tenure. The hereditary cultivators seem to be scarce distinguishable from proprietors. The prevailing caste is that of Hindoo Jats. The Hindoo Rajpoots are few. The Mahomedans are in a minority; among them the principal tribes are Gojurs, Mussulman Rajpoots, and Raiens.

5th.—In his 27th and 28th paras. the Settlement Officer adverts to the trade of the District, and of the cities. Grain oil seed, Cotton, Saltpetre and Wool, are largely exported. The Shawl and cloth manufactures of Loodianah are well known. The Settlement Officer estimates the floating capital in the trade of Loodianah city, at 50 lakhs of Rupees, and that of the town of Jugraon at seven lakhs.

6th.—Paras. 29 to 32 of the Settlement Report, relate to the past history of the District, to which it is not necessary to advert particularly. The Settlement Officer entertains a very high opinion of the Sikhs as settlers and agriculturists, and believes that under their administration, the District rose to the high state of prosperity in which the British found it.

7th.—I am now to advert to the Settlement operations, which are described in paras. 36 to 96 of the Report.

8th.—The boundary work, in the first instance, appears to have been satisfactorily performed, chiefly under the superintendence of the late Mr. R. H. Greathed. The professional Survey related to the exterior boundaries only, and did not furnish interior details. The field

measurements were conducted by professional Ameens, not according to the ghumao or acre standard of the Punjab, but according to the old beegah (or half acre) standard. The Settlement Officer declares, that the outline of the field maps and the areas, coincided closely with those of the professional Survey. This circumstance is creditable to both the measurements and the Survey. The village accountants were instructed in the Nagree character, and were made to copy the measurement papers as fast as the Ameens prepared them. The Settlement Officer gives a good definition of fields—where there might be doubt, whether a certain mark was the true limit of a field or not, the Ameen was told to enquire, whether at ploughing time the plough went over it or not. In the one case, it would be a false limit, in the other, a true one. There appear to be however, many sandy localities where the permanent demarcation of fields would be impossible. The precaution taken to supply the Ameen with a list of names of all the sharers and occupants beforehand, was useful; with such a list to aid him, he would not omit to enter all the sharers to each field. The omission of sharers in the measurement is but too common, and causes bad consequences in the after stages of the record. But all such errors should be rectified as they come to light. The Settlement Officer seems to have spared no personal trouble in the testing of the measurements.

9th. For the assessment of the revenue, the Settlement Officer partitioned the District into chucks or circles, each circle having some distinguishing characteristic. In this subdivision or distribution, there is one point to be observed. A circle did not necessarily embrace all its villages within one boundary. The villages of a circle might not always be contiguous. But, occasionally, some villages might be in one place, and some in another. At least this is to be inferred from the description given of the chucks in para. 40, and if this be so, the arrangement might, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be open to objection. The village of a circle should be contiguous, and embraced within one boundary. But if villages from different directions were arbitrarily grouped together on paper, and assessed all at the same rate, various inequalities might arise. In this case, however, the distribution of the villages into circles was effected, in free communication with the people, and the Chief Commissioner would hope that it was rightly done. The Settlement Officer's next object was then to ascertain, in each circle, the rental—that is, the proprietor's proper income, or share of the produce. As might have been expected, regular rent rates were not generally known. But the money rates occasionally paid for certain kinds of crop, were ascertained. For all other produce, the quantity and value, per acre, was estimated, and from this, the proprietor's share or rental was deduced. In this manner, rent rates were deduced, and from them revenue rates were evolved, by deductions of from 20 to 30 per cent. The Settlement Officer was at some trouble to ascertain the yield of produce, and had some experiments made in his own

presence. The process of forming the revenue rates was somewhat too elaborate perhaps. The equitableness of the rate might much depend on the proportion of the produce, which the Settlement Officer assumed as the proprietary share; and that proportion is not precisely stated. The rental however appears to have been fixed at about half the value of the gross produce, and the revenue rates been found by deductions of from 25 to 45 per cent.; the assessment was about one-third of the rental or about one-fifth of the gross produce. Again, where rent rates were not popularly known, there, instead of deducing rent rates, for the purpose of again deducing revenue rates from them, it were better to have deduced revenue rates at once. The Settlement Officer, in many cases, invited well-informed landholders to estimate the aggregate revenue of neighbouring tracts; in some cases, real assistance was in this way obtained. The general result of the assessment, was a reduction of the demand from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, or a reduction of 10 per cent. Of the 19 local sub-divisions, the assessment was raised slightly in 11, and in the remainder lowered. On all the sub-divisions, the average rate of assessment, varying from 1 rupee to 1-9-0 per cultivated acre, appears to the Chief Commissioner to be moderate, if the capabilities of the District be considered. In one subdivision only, (that of Khunna) does the rate Rs. 2-8-9 seem high; but it is to be observed, that even this rate allowed a reduction of assessment from 2 lakhs to $1\frac{1}{2}$. In the assessment, great consideration was bestowed upon the *caste* of the proprietors; and doubtless this must be considered, as some castes are notoriously industrious, and others, the reverse. But villages should not be classified, or distributed in circles, with regard to caste, but with regard to natural capabilities of the land. In regard to the future prospects of the assessment, the Settlement Officer observes, that in the *Western* portions, there must be occasionally some risk of failure. The Chief Commissioner trusts, that in these tracts, the assessment has been liberally and moderately fixed.

10/h. I am to observe, that one of the cases in para. 49, seems to have been wrongly described as a "farm." In that case the village was in Jageer; the proprietors having been accustomed to pay in kind, refused to engage for a money assessment, and, apparently with the Jageerdar's consent, agreed to continue paying him in kind. Such cases are common in the Punjab, and should not be termed farms.

11/h. The number of rent free tenures, 1972, is by no means large.

12/h. The process of distributing the assessed Juma among the members of the brotherhood, is well described in the Report. In many cases each sharer, having his fair proportion of good and bad land, agreed to be assessed by an average rate, either upon the acre or upon the plough. This method, is satisfactory. In some cases where variations existed, there were graduated rates, according to the different kinds of soil,

in the sharer's possession. This method though sometimes necessary, should, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be sparingly resorted to; and avoided wherever possible. It is almost too elaborate for practice, and is apt to breed disputes among the community. The method of allowing special distribution, to be annually re-adjusted, for alluvial lands near the river, is correct.

13%. In regard to the rate to be paid by the non-proprietary cultivators, it seems clear, that although the Sikh Government treated all occupants alike (whether proprietary or non-proprietary) yet under the British system, there must be a distinction, and that the cultivator, who pays now much less, than he would formerly have paid, to the State, should occasionally pay some proprietary due to the landlord. Sometimes the landlord has not made any such claim, and sometimes he has. Whenever he has, the Settlement Officer appears to have decreed a somewhat liberal rent. It is said, that "in no case do the tenant's rates exceed those of the proprietor by more than *one-third* of the whole, or *one-half* of the proprietor's rates." If by this it is meant that the cultivator has to pay the revenue which accrues on this holding, and 50 per cent. on that besides, to the proprietors: then the extra amount appears, to the Chief Commissioner, to be excessive; ten, fifteen, or twenty per cent. would generally be held sufficient. The meaning of the concluding part of para: 53 is not very clear. The Settlement Officer seems to say, that as the landlord's and cultivator's relative position may not have been fully understood by either of them, at the settlement, the agreements between them should be liable to subsequent revision. I am to remark, however, that after that the period fixed by law for appeal or re-hearing, has passed, the settlement decision cannot properly be revised, except by mutual consent of both parties. नवमोऽध्यायः

14th. The method pursued in regard to village expenses (exclusive of the pay of the village Office bearers) is peculiar. A fund is established. On the credit side are produce of common waste, tax on non-cultivating residents, &c. and on the debit side, dieting of Lumberdars, charities, fines, &c. yet in a subsequent para: (59) the Settlement Officer speaks of the village expenses being fixed at a percentage on the revenue. But the two plans are different, and how they co-exist, is not easily understood.

15th. The Settlement Officer was quite right in not recognizing a general "*Enam*" or special allowance, claimed by the general proprietary body. Such "*Enam*" under the Sikhs, was a recognition of proprietary right. But this right is far better recognised now, by the light assessment and the record of property. Special "*Enams*" might be occasionally allowed, where peculiar personal claims exist.

16th. I am to observe, that in the appointment of Lumberdars, though hereditary title was recognised, yet a sort of election was held, and the community "polled." Now such elections

are occasionally necessary, and may in these particular cases have been expedient ; but they are often, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, inexpedient, and should be resorted to with caution.

17th. In regard to the subsequent redistribution of the quotas fixed at the settlement, for the co-parceners, the Settlement Officer correctly refrained from inserting any provision to this effect in the administration papers. Such re-distribution should only be allowed on special ground, and then if possible, in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the community. Where such special causes do exist, the revenue authorities can generally induce the community to consent.

18th. In para : 62, the distinction between cases taken up under Regulation VII. of 1822 and other Judicial cases, seems hardly necessary. It appears, too, that most of the former cases were decided without record. This seems questionable. Claimants out of possession have been liberally treated ; by a species of compromise, they have regained a part at least, of property from which they had been ousted for many years. Arbitration was largely resorted to.

19th. The assuming of an average amount of land irrigable by each well, instead of taking the irrigated land as shewn by the measurement papers, is correct. The measurement in this particular respect is fallacious. The system of recording the *rotation*, whereby each sharer may take his turn at the well, is proper.

20th. In reference to the concluding passage of para : 67, I am to observe, that land leased out to a tenant by a cultivating proprietor, cannot properly be called " seer." The settlement Officer's definition in this respect is not correct.

21st. I am to remark, that the assignment of two or more contiguous villages to one policeman, as described in para : 72, is contrary to rule ; whether this was subsequently rectified is not clear ; perhaps it was. The appointment of village committees to levy the policeman's pay from the houses, was proper. The policemen seem generally to receive 2 or 3 Rs. per mensem.

22nd. The Chief Commissioner regrets to find that no statement of the cost of the Settlement has been rendered. He begs that this omission may be rectified without delay. The Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, by a reference to Loodianah, will be able to ascertain the expenditure, which should be classified, so far as may be practicable, and reported to this Office. The Chief Commissioner fears that the amount will prove considerable, and the percentage heavy upon the revenue settled. But it should be duly accounted for, and the Chief Commissioner eventually intends to compare the cost of the Settlement in the different Districts.

23rd. The Commissioner, Mr. G. Barnes, remarks on the assessment of each of the four Tehseels, or Fiscal subdivisions, viz. *Pukhowal*, *Loodianah*, *Sumrala*, and *Jugraon*. The Pukho-

wal Tehseel lying eastward and near the Sutlej, has been moderately, and indeed lightly assessed, at Rs. 1-2-5 per cultivated acre. The Loodianah Tehseel, centrally situated, and on the Sutlej, has been assessed somewhat higher, viz. at Rs. 1-6-0 per cultivated acre; but still this rate seems moderate for such a tract. Tehseel Sumrala lying near the hills, has many advantages, and enjoys a comparatively certain supply of rain, but was formerly over assessed, and even after liberal reduction at the Settlement, the rate of Rs. 1-13-0 per cultivated acre, is high. Tehseel Jugraon lies towards the west, which has been already described as the poorest part of the District. The assessment at the Settlement was too high, and the Commissioner has reduced it. With the exception of Jugraon, Mr. Barnes has general confidence in the assessment, which falls at the general rate of Rs. 1-6-2 on the cultivated acre. The Chief Commissioner is prepared to confirm the Settlement for the period of 30 years, *i. e.* up to *A. D.* 1880, including the subsequent reductions up to the latest date; and you are requested to be good enough to issue the requisite orders to the local authorities. It does not clearly appear, whether these latter reductions have been fully reported. If they have not, then a statement should be furnished to your Department without any delay, and the reductions should be inserted in the Settlement Returns.

24th. The concluding portion of the work was, in part, performed by Mr. R. E. Egerton, whose services are duly acknowledged, and a portion also subsequently to that gentleman's departure, under the direct supervision of the Commissioner. Much pains seem to have been taken to rectify the errors which had crept into the records of several localities. On the whole, the Chief Commissioner trusts that the work of this Settlement generally, is now in a satisfactory state. The greater part of the operations were conducted by Mr. H. Davidson. That Officer is no longer in the country, to receive the acknowledgments to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

25th. In conclusion, I am to request, that Mr. Davidson's report, together with the Commissioner's transmitting letter, and also this letter, may be published for general information.

I have &c.,

R. TEMPLE,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

LAHORE, }
The 11th August, 1856. }